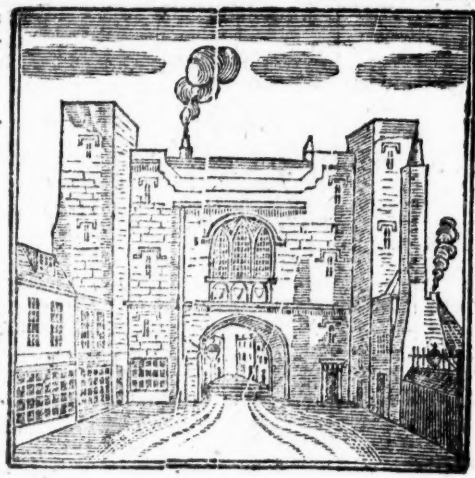
THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Lond. Gazette
General Even.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron
London Chron.
London Evening.
Whitehall Even.
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Times—Briton
The Porcupine
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Public Ledger
Gazett'r. & M. Poſt
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Courier de Lond.
London Herald
Oracle & Dai. Ad.
Morning Advert.
18 Weekly Papers
Bath 3, Briſtol 5
Birmingham 2
Blackburn—Bury
Cambridge 2
Canterbury 2
Carliſle
Chelmsford



Chester, Coventry
Cumberland
Doncaſter
Dorcheſt. Derby
Exeter, Glouceſt.
Hereford, Hull 2
Ipſwich
Ireland 38
Leicester
Leeds 2—Lewes
Liverpool 3
Maidſtone
Manchester 3
Newcaſtle 2
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
Oxford
Portſmouth
Reading—Saliſb.
Scotland 12
Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Surry
Shrewsbury
Staffordſhire
Stamford 2
Winchester
Worceſter 2
York 3

OCTOBER, 1801.

CONTAINING

Meteorolog. Diaries for Sept. and Oct. 1801 874
Reduction in Price of Proviſions—Foreigners 875
Mineral Diſcoveries of an intereſting Nature 876
Improved Atlas recommended to our Artiſts 878
A Poem of Don Alonzo de Ercilla y Zuniga 879
Letter from Dr. Young—Dean Tucker's Tomb *ib.*
Old Sarum.—Dade's Hiſtory of Holderneſs 881
Dr. Harwood's Claſſics.—Pompey's Pillar *ibid.*
Account of a Chineſe MS. in Britiſh Muſeum 884
St. Michael and the Dragon—Horæ Moſaicæ 888
Non-reſidence of Laity properly reprehended 889
Vigour and Promptitude of Police in China 890
Letter from the King of Pruſſia to Dr. Schultz *ib.*
The various Arts of ſome Sectariſts expoſed *ibid.*
Supplement to Hiſtory of Taunton announced 891
Liſt of Iriſh Peers having alſo Engliſh Titles *ib.*
Lines on Mrs. Smith by Mr. Jacob Bryant *ibid.*
Epitaphs on Mr. and Mrs. Dinley and Mr. Gery 892
Andrew Stuart, M.P.—Malvern Church, &c. *ib.*
Spaniſh Literature—The Temple of Diana 893
The literary Character of Bentley reviewed *ib.*
Poſthumous Benefactions placed in legal Form 894
An original Love Letter—Hint to Brewers 896
On the proper Education of the Infant Poor 897
Reſidence of the Clergy—Pews in Churches *ib.*
Account of Sophoniſba Anguſſola and Siſters 898
Weſt Wittering, Suſſex, ſurrounded by Sea 898
Manſion Houſe, Church, and Pariſh, deſcribed 899
To Committee for conducting Bedfordſh. Hoſp 900
Longevity a langerous Subject for Diſcuſſion 901
St. Leonard, Stamford—Hawes and Buckle 902
Paving for Admiſſion into Places of Worſhip 903
The Earl of Roſcommon—Houſe of Dillon 904
On Ghoſts—The Song in "The Stranger" *ibid.*
Mr. Britton on his "Beauties of Wiltſhire" 905
Queries in Natural Hiſtory—Sir Tho. White 906
Rymer on Tragedies of laſt Age—Dryden 907
Purſuits of Architect. Innovation, No. XL. 908
County Hiſtories—Rev. Phil. Roſenhagen 910
Anecdotes of Col. Lauriſton and his Family 911
K. James's Hawk—Royal and noble Authors 912
Review of New Publications 913—931
Index Indicatorius—Queries anſwered *ibid.*
Select Poetry, Antient and Mod. 932—936
Proceedings in the Imperial Parliament, 1801 937
Intereſting Intelligence from London Gazettes 940
The Monthly Retroſpect of Foreign Affairs 945
News from Country—Domeſtic Occurrences 948
Gazette Promotions, Eccleſiaſt. Preferments 953
Marriages, Deaths of eminent Perſons 956—966
The Average Prices of Grain for One Month 967
Daily Variations in the Prices of the Stocks 968

Embelliſhed with a beautiful Portrait of Sophoniſba Anguſſola, an eminent Painter; Picturesque Views of Old Sarum, and St. Leonard's Hoſpital at Stamford; with St. Peter's Parſonage, Sandwich, and Eyam Rock, accidentally omitted in our laſt.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet, London; where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, Post-paid. 1801.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN SEPTEMBER, 1801.

Day	Wind A.M.	Wind P.M.	Weather in September and October, 1801.
Sept. 16	N		fair
17	ENE		fair
18	E	N	thunder in the evening, a heavy fall of rain
19	WNW	WSW	cloudy with rain
20	WSW	SW	cloudy with rain
21	W	NNW	fair, rain in night
22	N		cloudy, rain in night
23	N	NE	cloudy
24	NE		fair
25	NE		fair
26	ENE		clowdy with rain
27	E by S		fair
28	SE		cloudy
29	SSE		ſhowery
30	WNW	NNW	cloudy
Oct. 1	S		fair
2	S		fair
3	WNW		froſt and rain in morning, P.M. fair
4	SSE		cloudy and rain
5	SSW	WNW	cloudy, drops of rain
6	NW		rain in morning, fair
7	S		fair till 7 P.M. rain all night
8	S by E		rain in morning, cloudy
9	S		fair
10	SE	ESE	fair, rain in night
11	ESE		fair
12	ESE		fair
13	W	SW	ſtormy morning, fair, drops of rain at night
14	SSW		cloudy with rain
15	S		cloudy with rain, P.M. fair

Evaporation and Increaſe of Water.

	Evaporation.	Increaſe.
From the 15th of September to the 1ſt of October	10–12ths.	3 inches.
From the 30th of September to the 15th of October	6–12ths.	1 — 2–12ths.

Liverpool, Oct. 15. G. J.

Meteorological Table for October, 1801.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Oct. 1801.
Sept.	°	°	°		
27	61	72	59	29,80	fair
28	60	68	60	,91	ſhowery
29	61	69	58	,76	fair
30	58	66	55	,78	ſhowery
O. 1	56	64	54	30,03	fair
2	55	65	53	,12	fair
3	55	65	55	29,98	fair
4	55	60	54	,78	rain
5	53	59	48	,62	fair
6	48	57	45	,62	fair
7	44	57	51	,56	fair
8	52	58	49	,21	ſhowery
9	51	57	51	,57	fair
10	50	59	52	,50	fair
11	52	58	50	,56	thund.atnight

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Oct. 1801.
Oct.	°	°	°		
12	47	67	56	29,88	fair
13	57	62	59	,83	fair
14	61	64	57	,80	cloudy
15	58	59	47	,65	rain
16	45	62	48	,60	fair
17	50	59	50	,40	rain
18	49	56	45	28,88	ſtormy
19	46	54	42	29,45	ſhowery
20	39	51	46	,60	fair
21	44	45	35	,34	ſtormy
22	33	44	44	,40	fair
23	44	50	43	,80	fair
24	43	51	42	,98	fair
25	41	54	43	,92	fair
26	42	54	44	30,22	cloudy

W. Cary, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

THE

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,
For OCTOBER, 1801.

Mr. URBAN, *Walſall, Oct.* 21.

I Congratulate you on the *pleaſing revolution* we have lately experienced in the price of bread. Yeſterday being our market-day, corn ſold at 8s. per buſhel, and potatoes four-pence per peck (20lb. weight), and 7½lb. of good bread ſold for one ſhilling! What a comfortable change! The gloom which for a long time had pervaded the faces of our labouring poor (and middling people alſo) is now ſhifted to the farmers and badgers, who are ſadly in the dumps, and are jeered as they paſs along the ſtreets. Butchers' meat is as yet high in price, being 7½d. per lb.; but the graziers are in bodily fear that *they* too muſt come down; alſo the dealers in cheeſe. The joyful tidings of peace coming ſo unexpectedly at a cloſe of a plenteous harveſt has cauſed this remarkable change; and we have reaſon to ſing "Non nobis, Domine," and "In convertendo," with joyfulneſs.

As it is probable that we ſhall be eaſed in our national expences ſoon by ſending the French priſoners home, it is to be wiſhed that permiſſion may be had for the Emigrants to *go home* alſo; but in lieu of theſe, it is to be apprehended, we ſhall have a deluge of French cooks, valets, tailors, &c. &c. who will come here to get money, while many of *our* gentry will go to *their* country to ſpend it. In this caſe the balance will be againſt us. But this will be nothing new, as our nation was always too partial to foreigners. The wiſdom of the Government will, no doubt, dictate to them to diſband our brave defenders the ſoldiers and the ſailors gradually, as, by ſending too many of them at a time into the country, ſome muſt be ſhort of employment. And it might be neceſſary that all the ſerviceable arms ſhould be carefully depoſited in proper and ſafe places, and men appointed to keep them in repair, that, in caſe of another war (which God in his mercy ever keep from us and *all* nations!), they might be ready at hand, without the enormous expence of having new ones made. Undoubtedly, it would be more proper, if we could be *aſſured* of *continual* peace, to convert them into "pruning-hooks and plough-ſhares." But it may be proper to be prepared for the worſt. G. E. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 7.

AN obliging correſpondent has enabled me to lay before your readers the following communications, relative to ſome mineral diſcoveries, of an intereſting nature, recently made at Caſtle Comber, co. Kilkenny. B. A.

"*Caſtle-Comber, Aug.* 1, 1801.

"Having had a converſation with you ſome time ſince reſpecting minerals, I promiſed, if any thing ſhould fall in my way worth mentioning, I would give you every information; and am now happy in communicating to you, for the information of the right honourable and honourable the Dublin Society, the following diſcoveries and experiments I have made in this place. Being concerned here in barrack buſineſs, and having an opportunity of obſerving that ſome perſons in the vicinity of the colliery made uſe of a mortar to the backs of their grates which in ſome time became hard; on enquiry I found it is what the colliers call the ſeat of the coals. It is a ſubſtance which lies between the coal and the rock; and, on examination, it ſtruck me that it might be applied to more general and important uſes. Having bricklayers at work, my firſt eſſay was to make trial how far this ſubſtance might anſwer for fire-brick. I knew from

from its appearance it could not have ſufficient fire in the common kiln, therefore prepared a grate with a double bottom, and, mixing the ſeat with a proportion of clay, you muſt judge, Sir, my aſtoniſhment at finding my firſt attempt ſo ſucceſsful as to produce ſuch bricks as I ſend you; and am convinced it will not only anſwer every purpoſe in earthen-ware, but I hope alſo that of pots for glaſs-houſe purpoſes. Being convinced of the utility of the coal-ſeat in the element of fire, I have made trial of it in that of water, and find that, when properly prepared, it will anſwer every purpoſe of tarras. I have made trial alſo of its utility as to external incruſtation on walls. It ſat fairly, and I have every reaſon to think will anſwer well; but a few ſevere ſeaſons can be the only means of forming a decided opinion on this head. I find, by my obſervations, that this part of the country abounds with a rich iron-ſtone, which, in my opinion, would produce malleable iron; and, from what I can perceive, there are copper-mines in the vicinity. There are alſo ſeveral ſprings of chalybeate water, which, if properly known, would, I think, be of general utility. As you, Sir, have a laboratory, with an ingenious and well-informed man to conduct it, I flatter myſelf, by his experiments, you will not only confirm what I have advanced, but will bring the coal-ſeat and iron-ore, of both which I ſend you a quantity in different ſtates, to that proof which I cannot pretend to in the place I now am.

"I hope theſe diſcoveries will not only ſerve this country, but be alſo of general utility; and, as all theſe materials are here in ſuch abundance, with ſeveral good clays, nothing is wanted to commence buſineſs but ingenious perſons in the different branches of earthenware, &c. and to ſuch the Counteſs of Ormond will give every encouragement. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient humble ſervant.

"WHITMORE DAVIS.

"Lieut. gen. Valancey, vice-preſident of the Dublin Society."

In anſwer to the above letter, Mr. Davis received the following note:

"Gen. Valancey's compliments to Mr. Davis. He returns the opinions of Mr. Higgins and Mr. Kirwan on the ſeat of coals and the iron-ſtone, wiſhing the diſcoverers every ſucceſs."

"This ſubſtance is not a clay but a ſtone, and undoubtedly would, in proper proportions with clay, make fire-brick. R. KIRWAN."

"The earth, which you ſay conſtitutes the ſeat of the coal at Caſtle-Comber, will, mixed with clay, produce fire-bricks, which would reſiſt heat ſufficient for the conſtruction of furnaces, and would anſwer for porcelain as one of the ingredients. The iron-ſtone appears to be rich enough for working, and the iron appears to be of a good quality. W. HIGGINS."

A SUMMARY OF THE REIGN OF GEORGE THE THIRD.

MORE than forty years have elapſed ſince the acceſſion of his preſent Majeſty; an epoch, forming one of the moſt eventful pages in modern hiſtory. No prince ever aſcended a throne under happier auſpices. A native of the empire he was called to govern, adorned with every eſtimable bodily and mental accompliſhments, heightened by the moſt affable and faſcinating manners, the people hailed the natal day which gave him to Britain; and accordingly Heaven bleſſed the dawn of his reign by a ſucceſſion of the moſt brilliant victories, extending his empire to every quarter of the globe.

The peace which followed ſecured his ſovereignty over immenſe tracts of territory; but a paternal ſolicitude to eaſe the parent ſtate, by compelling its remoter members to participate in her burthens, armed America againſt him. He met the conteſt with invincible fortitude; while, with a virtue peculiar to himſelf, he relinquiſhed his claim to the ungrateful ſoil, the moment he perceived it could be only maintained at the expence of his people's blood and treaſure.

The arduous ſtruggle, however, had evinced the radical ſtrength of his native realm; Britain, ſcarcely bending under its preſſure, magnanimouſly maintained its level, and, like another *Antæus*, aroſe with renovated vigour, when its numerous foes were exulting in her apparent fall. Commerce, unchecked, extended her ſucceſsful operations

tions to either hemiſphere; and, ere many years had elapſed, our ſeparation from the United States had ceaſed to be a ſubject of regret.

Soon after, the principles of diſorganization were diſſeminated over the whole civilized world, and the phrenzied paroxiſm of revolutionary effervescence threatened the ſubverſion of all legitimate Government, and the diſſolution of the political relations which had united Europe by combinations, eminently promoting ſuperior refinement, and tending to ſoften the aſperities produced by clathing intereſts, and ſtruggles for pre-eminence; while power alone, determining every queſtion of right, rendered all compacts of amity nugatory, and indicated a dreadful exploſion! A period ſo awful required all the magnanimity of the Prince, to infuſe new ſpirits into the people.

The moſt energetic meaſures were adopted, for repelling external hoſtility, and defeating the baneful effects of domeſtic diſaffection. Britiſh freedom was happily contraſted with the viſionary theories propagated by the Illuminati; our glorious Conſtitution, vegetating from a *germ* of *true liberty*, whoſe luxuriant ramifications rendered the ſickly hue and cankered trunk of the *exotic* tree of liberty but more conſpicuous, withſtood the ſhock. Religion beamed with unſullied purity, in ſpite of the ſacrilegious attempts to violate her ſanctuaries; while morals derived their firmeſt ſupport and aid from the exemplary rectitude of the Sovereign.

Britain alone, while the reſt of Europe were proſtrate at the feet of the coloſſal Republic, aſſumed and maintained an impoſing attitude. Her triumphal flag waved its glories in every quarter, and unfurled itſelf in every ſea, wherever jealous petulance, or jaundiced envy, oppoſed its progreſs. The mighty combinations of the North were, by the preſſure of Britiſh powers, ſtifled in embryo. In vain were the ports of friends and foes ſhut againſt us; our proſcribed flag gave laws to all; and old Ocean proudly bore our invincible marine, wherever he ſtretched his wide domain.

Impervious to external attack, domeſtic diſſention was reſorted to for weakening our efforts. A new hydra ſprang up in the Siſter Iſle, which deluged her in blood; but the wiſe and vigorous meaſures which were adopted, aided by an army of genuine patriots, ſoon proſtrated the monſter; and our menaced ſeparation only tended to accelerate the happy Union, and renovate the ſtrength of either Iſle, leaving no other ſubject for contention but a loyal ſtruggle, who beſt ſhould promote the intereſts of the conſolidated Empire.

Our naval triumphs had long taxed the national ſtock of gratitude; but now an epoch was at hand, when the unrivalled valour of our landed forces was to ſhine equally conſpicuous, who, on the burning ſands of Egypt, proved themſelves the legitimate deſcendants of the conquerors of Creſſy and Agincourt, and, in indelible characters, impreſſed their tranſcendant merits on the grateful boſom of their country.

To crown the magnanimous efforts of our Sovereign, the Almighty Arbiter of the world has bleſſed his kingdoms with a glorious peace; a peace above, far above all panegyric, freeing every quarter of the habitable globe from the dreadful colliſion of two ſuch gigantic powers as France and England, who henceforward, in humble imitation of the celeſtial ſyſtem, may move in parallel orbits, equally ſafe, equally reſplendent, and for ever removed from the danger of future concuſſions.

Thus, after more than forty years reign, ſeventeen of which have been occupied in two of the moſt extenſive and perilous wars that ever ſhook the empire, her political and commercial relations were extended

extended to every quarter, and maintained with inflexible fidelity —her Oriental acquiſitions, forming of themſelves an opulent kingdom, compenſating for her retroceſſions in the Weſt;—new channels for commerce, preſenting themſelves in the remoteſt regions to Britiſh enterprize;—additional markets, procured for an increaſed exportation of our manufactures, advanced during this auſpicious reign, from 15 to 40 millions; while the imports bear a quintuple proportion to their amount at its commencement; employing near two millions of tons of ſhipping in her commerce, and more than eight hundred ſhips of war in her defence! and, to crown the exhilarating proſpect, the progreſſive liquidation of the national debt, vaſt as it is, will be found to fall within the ſcope of our incalculable reſources! PHILO-BASILEOS.

Mr. URBAN, *Oxford, Oct.* 19.

THE return of Peace may reaſonably be expected to bring with it, perhaps in increaſed vigour, a revival of the ſpirit of ſplendid enterprize and liberal patronage, which ſo honourably pervaded this country at the period in which the late war commenced.

In the hope of this, a warm friend to the extenſion of ſcience and the honour of his country takes this mode of ſuggeſting to Mr. Boydell, who, in a greater degree perhaps than any other perſon in the kingdom, may be ſuppoſed to unite the inclination and the ability to promote with ſucceſs to himſelf and credit to the nation ſuch a work, the publication of a correct and magnificent Atlas.

It is ſufficiently notorious, not only that the Engliſh ſchool has never yet produced an uniform collection of maps of all the regions of the earth, to which can, with any propriety, be applied the character of *correctneſs* or of *magnificence*; but that a collection of ſuch maps by artiſts of this country is not to be made, even under the diſadvantages of varieties and incongruities of ſize, embelliſhments, ſcales, and thoſe ſtill more important confuſions which reſult from diſtance between the periods of publication, and the conſequent differences in the degrees of geographical knowledge under which the different maps were conſtructed.

The preſent æra ſeems particularly auſpicious to ſuch an undertaking. Within the laſt 20 years vaſt acceſſions of various valuable matter have been added to the ſtores of geographical ſcience from the moſt unconnected ſources. The curious inveſtigations of philoſophical reſearch, the lucrative greedineſs of mercantile adventure, and the cruel rapacity of warlike ambition, have united with heterogeneous co-operation to augment the accumulation. By the courſe, indeed, of war, revolution, ſeizure, and partition, the geographical relations of the members of Europe and Aſia have been very materially changed; ſo that of them new maps have become abſolutely neceſſary; and the ſurveys which the execution of theſe changes required, afford ample materials and other valuable facilities for a correct diſplay of their preſent extent, limits, and other topological circumſtances, internal and external. In this ſtate of things I hope, Mr. Urban, that I am not ill-employing my half-hour in ſuggeſting to Mr. Boydell, with whom doubtleſs would readily co-operate Meſſrs. Faden, Cary, Arrowſmith, and others, the execution of a work for which I have long wiſhed, which would be highly gratifying to all lovers of ſcience, ſplendidly honourable to our national character, materially ſerviceable to ſeveral important claſſes of mankind, and, as I conceive, by no means diſadvantageous to the individuals who might undertake it. X. X.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 23.

ABOUT the end of the 16th century an Epic poem appeared in Spain, which has been admired

admired for the beauty of ſome of its paſſages, and the ſingularity of the ſubject. The character of its author was ſtill more remarkable.

Don Alonzo de Ercilla y Zuniga was educated in the court of the empreſs Iſabella, conſort of Charles V. and was much noticed by the Infant Don Philip, afterwards Philip II. He followed that prince in his progreſs through Italy, Germany, and the Netherlands, and accompanied him to England. Whilſt he remained in London, he heard that the remote province of Chili had revolted from the Spaniards. His paſſion for glory, and deſire of undertaking ſomething that ſhould redound to his fame, induced him to viſit the New World. On the borders of Chili, to the South, is a ſmall mountainous country called Arauco, inhabited by a race of men of ſtronger make and more ferocious than the other caſts of South America. They fought in defence of their liberty with a courage and perſeverance which aſtoniſhed the Spaniards. Alonzo, on his arrival in Chili, joined the Spaniſh army, and greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the obſtinate conteſt which enſued. In the courſe of the war, he conceived the deſign of immortalizing his enemies and himſelf, by becoming their poet as well as their conqueror. He employed the ſhort intervals of leiſure which he could procure in deſcribing the events of that ſingular warfare. Not being provided with paper, it is ſaid, he wrote great part of his poem on ſmall pieces of leather. This poem he intituled "Araucana," from the name of the country which he has celebrated. It appears that his travels and dangerous exploits had conſiderably diminiſhed his private patrimony. Such, however, was his extreme modeſty and timidity, that, though often admitted into the preſence of Philip II. he never could be prevailed on to diſcloſe his wants. The king, who knew his circumſtances, and how much he ſtood in need of aſſiſtance, at length graciouſly ſaid to him, "Don Alonzo, hablad me por eſcrito," ſend me your requeſt in writing.

Don Alonzo was born in the year 1533. It is certain that he was not preſent at the battle of St. Quintin, as erroneouſly ſtated by your correſpondent E, p. 807. He married Maria Bazan, a lady whom he celebrates in one part of his military poem. He was alive in the year 1597; but the year of his death I have not been able to aſcertain.

In the opinion of Cervantes, the Araucana is one of the beſt poems which Spain has produced; and by others the author has been called the Spaniſh Homer. But theſe are the partial exaggerations of his own country. The poem has certainly ſome ſplendid paſſages, ſuch as the ſpeech of Corocolo, which has been preferred to that of Neſtor in the Iliad. But this is by no means the caſe with the reſt of the poem. There is, indeed, much fire and energy in the author's deſcriptions of battles and characters; but there is little or no uniformity in his plan, and no variety in his epiſodes. On the other hand, he certainly does not deſerve the undiſtinguiſhing cenſure which Voltaire has paſſed on him. Mr. Hayley, in the Notes to his third Epiſtle on Epic Poetry, has beſtowed conſiderable attention on our poet; and to him I beg leave to refer your readers.

Such, Mr. Urban, is the ſhort but correct account of this pleaſing poet and extraordinary man, which I have partly taken from the "Prologo del Impreſor ſobre la Vida de Don Alonzo de Ercilla y Zuniga," prefixed to an excellent edition of the Araucana, printed at Madrid, por D. Antonio de Sancha, 1776, in two volumes, 8vo. - JUVENIS.

Orig. Letter from Dr. EDW. YOUNG *to the Rev.* THOMAS NEWCOMB.

My dear old Friend,

AND now, my only dear old friend, for your nameſake Colborn is dead; he died laſt win-

* Thomas Colborn, of Corpus Chriſti college, Oxford; M. A. 1707.

ter

ter of a cold, caught by officiating on the Faſt-day: he has left one daughter, I believe in pretty good circumſtances; for a friend of his, ſome time ago, ſettled upon her twenty pounds a year; and he, no doubt, has left her ſomething conſiderable himſelf.

I am pleaſed with the ſtanzas you ſent me; there is nothing in them of eighty-ſeven; and if you have been as young in your attempt on the Death of Abel, it will do you credit; that work I have read, and think it deſerves that reception it has met withal.

The libel you mention, I have not ſeen; but I have ſeen numberleſs papers which ſhew that our body politic is far from being in perfect health: as for my own health, I do not love to complain; but one particular I muſt tell you, that my ſight is ſo far gone, as to lay me under the neceſſity of borrowing a hand to write this. God grant me grace, under this darkneſs, to ſee more clearly things inviſible and eternal; thoſe great things which you and I muſt ſoon be acquainted with! And why not rejoice at it? There is not a day of my long life that I deſire to repeat; and at fourſcore it is all *labour and ſorrow*. What then have we to do? But one thing remains, and that one, bleſſed be God! by his aſſiſtance we are ſure of ſucceſs. Let nothing, therefore, lay heavy on your heart; let us rely on Him who has done ſo great things for us; that lover of ſouls; that hearer of prayers, whenever they come from the heart; and ſure rewarder of all thoſe who love Him, and put their truſt in his mercy. Let us not be diſcontented with this world that is bad; but it is ſtill worſe to be ſatisfied with it, ſo ſatisfied, as not to be very anxious for ſomething more. My love and beſt wiſhes attend you both; and I am, my good old friend, ſincerely yours, E. Young.

Wellwyn, Nov. 25, 1762.

P. S. I am perſuaded that you are miſtaken as to your age; you write yourſelf 87, which cannot be the caſe; for I always thought myſelf older than you, and I want conſiderably of that age. If it is worth your while, ſatisfy me as to this particular.

Inſcription on Dean Tucker's *Monument, in the South Tranſept of* Gloucester *Cathedral.*

ARMS. Barry, wavy of eight Az. and Argent, on a chevron embattled, counter-embattled Or, between three ſea-horſes naiſſant of the laſt, three guttés de poix.

"Sacred to the memory
of the Rev. Josiah Tucker, D.D.
dean of this cathedral;
who,
in the long period of forty-two years, during which he filled that ſtation, was never once obliged by ſickneſs, or induced by inclination, to omit or abridge a ſingle reſidence; and the ſtate of the fabrick, at the time of his death, bore ample teſtimony to the conſcientious and liberal intereſt, which he always took in the preſervation and improvement of it.

"Diſtinguiſhed by a vigorous, comprehenſive, and independent mind, whilſt his theological writings acquired him a high rank amongſt the ableſt Divines, he was eminently conſpicuous for political diſcernment on the important ſubject of national commerce, for the free ſpirit of which, unreſtrained by monopoly and colonial preference, he firmly contended againſt prepoſſeſſions long and generally entertained: and he lived to ſee his opinions eſtabliſhed on the ſure baſis of experience.

"His publications were numerous, and of a nature not to be ſoon forgotten: by them, "being dead, he yet ſpeaketh," and will not ſpeak in vain, as long as an earneſt but well-tempered zeal for the Eſtabliſhed Church, an enlarged policy, the true principles of commerce, and their alliance with the benign ſpirit of Religion, ſhall be underſtood, reſpected, and maintained.

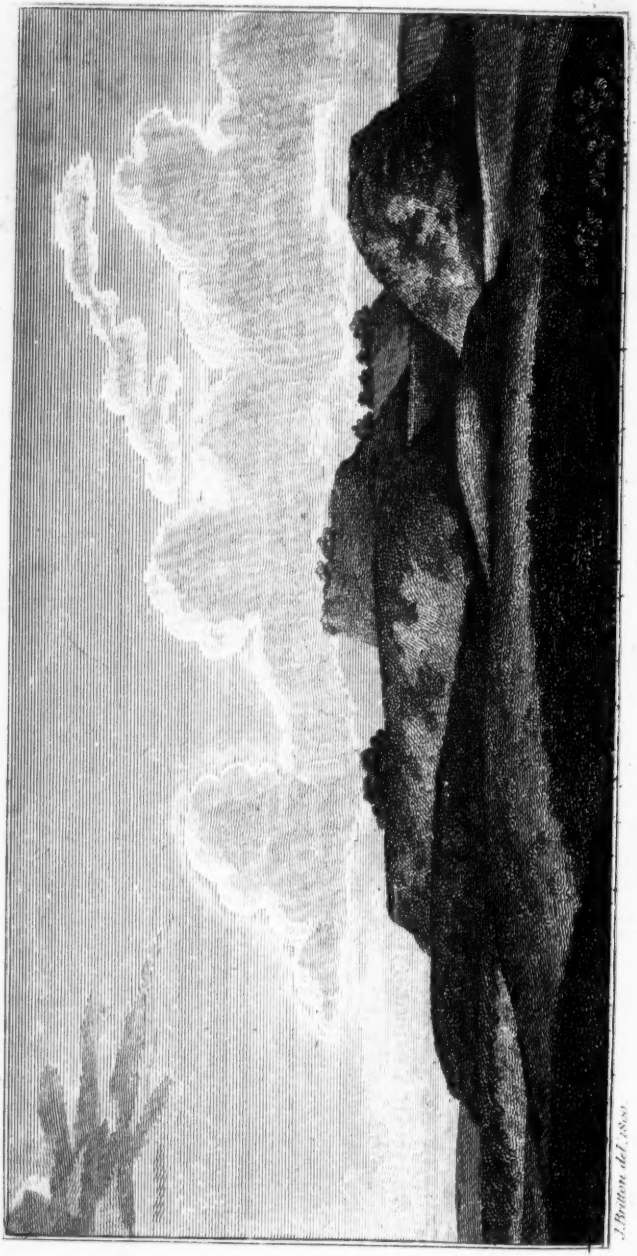
"He died Nov. 4, 1799, in the 86th year of his age."

At the bottom, on a black marble and gold letters:

"J. T. S. T. D.
H. Eccl.
Inſt. Decanus
Jul. 15, A. D. 1758."

On the floor, on a grave ſtone:

"Josiah Tucker, D.D.
dean of this cathedral,
departed this life Nov. 4,
1799, aged 86 years."



East View, or Entrance to OLD SARUM.

J. Britton del. 1801.

Gent. Mag. Oct. 1801. Pl. I. p. 881.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 1.

I SEND you an Eaſt view of *Old Sarum (Plate I.)* being the entrance to that antient fortification; of which an account may be ſeen, with the opinions of Leland, Stukeley, Price, and other writers, on that ſubject, in the "Beauties of Wiltſhire," vol. I. p. 19—42. J. BRITTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 5.

IT is now near 20 years ago ſince I gave in my name to Dade's Hiſtory of Holderneſs, the Propoſals for which bear date June 19, 1783, at which time he had above 260 ſubſcribers at two guineas (one in hand), when he propoſed, after 240 copies were ſubſcribed for, to put the book to preſs. Mr. Dade died Aug. 2, 1790 (ſee LX. 767, 4196), and his work was then ſuppoſed to be partly printed, and a number of plates engraved. I ſhall be much obliged to any of your correſpondents who can inform me in what ſtate it is at preſent, and whether we may expect to ſee it publiſhed. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 6.

THE reference to Paterſon's ſale, p. 812, for improving Dr. Harwood's "View of the Editions of the Claſſics," ſuggeſts a hint that SAM himſelf would be no incompetent conductor of ſuch a work; which ſhould by no means be ſo extended beyond the *claſſics*, which are generally confined to the writings of the Greeks and Romans, to which the Doctor himſelf added thoſe of the Chriſtian church.

E. E. E. p. 98, will find a particular account of *Sutton Colfield* in Dugdale's Warwickſhire, ed. Thomas, with a print of Bp. Veſey's monument. Inſtances are not wanting of the negligence of the Clergy to read the Commandments, Epiſtle, and Goſpel, at the communion-table, and alſo briefs; though, if I am not miſinformed, the *law* requires the latter obſervance, as much as the rubrick the former.

Wiccamicus I. p. 802, is certainly right in what he ſays reſpecting New college chapels, which ſeem, however, to be more attended to in this reſpect at Oxford than at Cambridge. Our friend the plaintiff, I am ſorry to ſay, is too angry and fretful on theſe occaſions to do ſervice to his cauſe. Q. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 7.

MR. DALLAWAY, in his account of Conſtantinople, p. 149, ſpeaks of Pompey's pillar, on the almoſt inacceſſible ſummit of the Symplegades rocks, on the European ſide of the Black-ſea, as a "votive altar, called by a vulgar error Pompey's pillar." In a note he adds, "the ſmall round altar, called Pompey's pillar, is ornamented with the *caput bovis* and feſtoons, and inſcribed with the name of Caius Cæſar; and Gyllius conjectures that a column was there erected upon the antient altar of Apollo as its baſe." This account is the more remarkable, as Lord Sandwich expreſſly deſcribes a *column*, 20 feet high, with *capitals*, ſtanding on the round pedeſtal, in form of an altar, 1738-9. Sandys, a century before, calls it a *pillar* of white marble, with an inſcription on the baſe; and this inſcription, in the varying copies given by theſe and other travellers, in your vol. LXIX. 775, 855, 1046, uniformly aſcribes it to AUGUSTUS Cæſar by Annidius and Fronto. D. H.

An Account of an Evangelical CHINESE *Manuſcript in the* BRITISH MUSEUM, *together with a Specimen of it, and ſome Hints on the proper Mode of publiſhing it in* London.—*Communicated by Dr.* MONTUCCI.

Sù'	Sù'	yĕu	piĕn	Yê-sū	Kī-lī-sī-tŏ	fŏ	yū
The four	hiſtorians	their own	compoſition	on JESUS	CHRIST's	of happineſs	voice

nie'n	hoéi	pīĕn.
of leſſons	collected	a compilation.

THE genuine contents of this ſingular manuſcript (which, in all probability, is the only one of the kind in the known world) have remained unknown to ſeveral gentlemen learned in the Chineſe language, to whom it was ſhewn, and even to thoſe who directed the binder to letter it,

"*Quatnor Evangelia Sinicè. Muſ. Brit. Bibl. Sloan.* 3599. *Plut. xxx. C.*"

It evidently begins with St. Luke's preface to *Theophilus*; and, as his Goſpel could not be the only contents of this large volume, notwithſtanding the ſingularity of its beginning with St. Luke,

East View, or Entrance to OLD SARUM.

it was thought by ſome that it contained the four Evangeliſts, as the labeling ſhews; and others, more accurate, have found it to contain other parts of the New Teſtament: but they have all thought that it began with the whole of St. Luke's Goſpel. Had they been particular to examine the end of it, they would have ſeen that this evangelical compoſition conſiſted of 28 chapters, and, conſequently, could not be Luke's Goſpel, though it begins with it. The above title, however, literally explained, clearly announces the contents of the firſt part of this volume; but the ſea-water having injured the firſt leaves of it, and waſhed off a great part of the laſt character but two, of the title, many muſt have read it for *Lim* or *Lo*; and the following one being ſometimes pronounced *Kwai*, they have taken them both as expreſſing the name of *Luke*, and have fought no farther. However, the firſt part of this manuſcript is a moſt ingenious ſelection from the four Goſpels, arranged in 28 *cham*, or chapters, each containing three, four, or five ſelected leſſons; but with ſuch an induſtrious arrangement that the whole forms a complete account of the life of Chriſt, without any of thoſe repetitions of facts which occur in the four Evangeliſts, taken all together, and without thoſe omiſſions of circumſtances which are obvious in each Evangeliſt taken ſeparate. The author never fails to quote the chapter (though not the verſe) and the Evangeliſt from which each *leſſon* is taken; and he does it by a ſort of characters ſmaller than the others, arranged in a double row at the end of each leſſon; which might have immediately informed the reader of the real contents of the volume, if theſe quotations had not been miſtaken for references to ſimilar paſſages of other Evangeliſts, as it is often done in the margin of many Latin editions of the New Teſtament.

This ſingular arrangement of the text of the four Evangeliſts is exceedingly well calculated to inſtruct the heathen in the religion of Chriſt, and is perfectly authentic, there not being a word inſerted but what is as literal a verſion of the paſſages quoted, as the language would admit. After this very elaborate compilation, the Acts of the Apoſtles follow in the moſt regular order; and then all the Epiſtles of St. Paul, with the ſame regularity, except that to the Hebrews, of which the firſt chapter only is tranſlated, the work ending there, not becauſe it is finiſhed (as he muſt have thought who wrote the word ΤΕΛΟΣ at the top of the laſt page), but becauſe death or ſome other untoward circumſtances interrupted the laudable deſign of the author. As this compilation might advantageouſly be tranſlated in other Oriental tongues, for the ſame apoſtolic purpoſes as this was certainly done, a TABLE will be given, wherein, at one view, will be exhibited the beginning and the end of each leſſon, arranged preciſely in the ſame order as they are in this manuſcript, pointing out the diviſion of the Chineſe author in 28 *chum* or chapters.

On a blank leaf at the beginning of this manuſcript we read the following note: "This tranſcript was made at Canton in 1737 and 1738, by order of Mr. —— Hodgſon, who ſays it has been collated with care, and found very correct. Given by him to Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. in September, 1739." Hence we may conclude that it was given to the Britiſh Muſeum with the other books of this eminent literary character.

This manuſcript is a large *folio*, conſiſting of 375 folios, or 750 pages. The firſt 107 folios are written on an European thick paper, and the remainder on Chineſe thin paper, doubled on the edge of each folio, as it is cuſtomary among them to write only on one ſide of their paper, on account of its being ſo very thin.

This circumſtance induces us to ſuppoſe that the *note* above alluded to may not be quite accurate, and that the manuſcript was begun either in Europe or at ſea on European paper, and then finiſhed at Canton. It is well known that Chineſe Catholicks are conſtantly ſent from China to Rome or Naples; and it is, in all probability, in one of thoſe colleges *de propaganda* that ſuch a compilation was firſt digeſted, and then this Chineſe writer began to copy it, before or on his return home (perhaps in the ſame veſſel which took Mr. Hodgſon to China), and finiſhed it at Canton, at the particular requeſt of this gentleman. As to the writer being a Chineſe, the hand-writing puts it out of our power to doubt it; but the compiler may have been ſome clergyman of the Romiſh Church, though the patience and induſtry of the Chineſe is ſufficiently eminent to attribute to ſome of their converts the original deſign of this elaborate volume. From

all

all theſe obſervations, and much more upon comparison, [illegible] that this verſion is done on the *Vulgate* Latin, as the Chineſe are taught no other language in Italy, nor are they allowed any other verſion. But, as it contains *only the text as literally tranſlated as the language would admit*, it may well anſwer the purpoſe of all the apoſtolic believers in Chriſt.

However uſeful this volume might have proved to the miſſionaries, we may be pretty certain that ſuch a work was never known in China, and, conſequently, that this is perhaps the only one now extant; for, if there had exiſted any copies at Canton, they would have been ſoon known to all other Catholic ſettlements in China; nor ſhould we read, in a letter of Biſhop D'ECRINE, dated from *Chim-tu*, the 9th of Auguſt, 1741, addreſſed to FOURMONT, "Il ſeroit à ſouhaiter que l'étude de cette langue vint en vogue parmi les Sçavans; ils découvriroient dans ſes livres des connoiſſances auſſi utiles que curieuſes; et la Religion en retireroit un avantage eſſentiel; ce ſeroit *la traduction des Livres Sacrés qui manque abſolument à l'Egliſe de la Chine.*" (See *Fourm. Gram. Sin.* at the end.) The date of this letter, being four years poſterior to the time in which this manuſcript was done, ſeems to evince the truth of the above obſervation.

Each page of this manuſcript contains ſix perpendicular lines or rows of characters, at the diſtance of about one inch and a half from each other (not a word of interpretation or pronunciation throughout the volume, Arabic figures regularly marking the folios), and each row contains 24 characters, and more when a quotation takes place; conſequently, the whole volume has no leſs than 100,000 characters, beſides allowing a deduction of 8000 for thoſe lines which are not full, being the titles or the ends of the chapters.

Theſe characters are of that moſt general modern ſtyle adopted under the dynaſty of *Han* (the ſecond family of that name), when printing was invented in China; that is, between the years 222 and 264 after Chriſt. It is called, on that account, *Hiun-xu*, or *ſur Books*, and was brought to its perfection and moſt regular ſtandard under the great *Kam-hi*, who began to reign in 1662 of the Chriſtian era. This ſtyle of writing admits of two different ſorts of characters, one called *Sie*, or *floped*, and the other *Chim*, or *upright*. Although the differences between theſe two ſorts of characters be not ſo material as thoſe which occur between our manuſcript letters and printing types, yet they are by no means to be conſidered the ſame. The limits of this account do not permit us to enter into any explanation of the differences between theſe characters; therefore, we ſhall only add this obſervation, that the *Chim*, or *upright* ſort, is never written, and the Chineſe authors could not write it any better than our literati could our types. The Chineſe wood-engravers, however, know it well, and it is, on that account, ſolely deſtined to printing. The other, *Sie*, or *floped*, is the manuſcript form of the *Chim*, and it is the only kind of the *Hiun-xu* which is ever written, though often adopted in printing, particularly for books *(a)* of inſtruction.

From all this it is eaſy to conclude that the characters of this manuſcript are of the *Sie* or *floped* form; but the eye alone, and ſome practice in Chineſe manuſcripts, can give an adequate idea of the unſpeakable beauty and perfection of theſe characters: though they are of ſuch a diminutive form (which in manuſcripts is highly valued in China) as to be each contained in a ſquare of a line a quarter of an inch long, thus though from 2 to 24 or 30 ſtrokes each.

The Rev. Mr. WILLIAM MOSELEY, of *Long-Buckby*, actuated by a very laudable and pure religious zeal, has ingeniouſly demonſtrated *(b)* the advantages and poſſibility of procuring an edition, in London, of the Holy Scriptures in the Chineſe language; and his having particularly alluded to this ſingular manuſcript, has induced

(a) The author is in poſſeſſion of above a dozen moral tracts, printed in China, in the reign of the late Emperor, *Kien-Lang*, which are all neatly done in the *Sie* or manuſcript form.

(b) See in p. 921 our Review of Mr. Moſeley's "Memoir on the Importance and Practicability of tranſlating and printing the Holy Scriptures in the Chineſe Language," &c. the ſecond edition, without date (but is 1801), printed at Coventry, and ſold by Chapman, Fleet-ſtreet.

the author of this account to ſubmit the following *obſervations on that ſubject*: flattered moreover, by the honour of having been propoſed as the editor, he will endeavour, in the following lines, to prove the poſſibility of the publication, convinced that it will afford gratification to thoſe very eminent religious characters who have already offered to patronize this undertaking, and alſo ſerve to ſtimulate the exertion of others.

The minuteneſs of the ſtrokes and dots which compoſe the characters of this manuſcript renders it impracticable to copy it by *fac-ſimile* or *tranſparencies* with any degree of accuracy, unleſs the copier be acquainted with the elements of the Chineſe language; for, without this knowledge (as no rules of the art of drawing could aſſiſt him in this caſe), he might take the moſt eſſential dots and ſtrokes for only ends of other lines, or accidental effects of the bruſh; and, by either neglecting or not perceiving ſome of them, diſfigure the compoſition, ſo as to render it either unintelligible or contemptible to the Chineſe, who cannot prize any thing in literature but what to the merit of the compoſition joins neatneſs and preciſion of hand-writing or printing.

It is alſo obſervable that the Chineſe make uſe, in writing, of certain abridged or compendious forms of characters *(c)*, which are ſcarcely ever followed by their wood-engravers, when they intend to print a book with any degree of neatneſs, not even when the *Sie* or *manuſcript* form of characters is adopted; for, the engravers themſelves are able to diſcover, immediately, what claſſical character each of theſe compendious forms is meant for, juſt the ſame as our printers know that & is meant for *and*, y^e^ for *the*, Jno for *John*, &c.

But, even ſuppoſing that the execution by *fac ſimile* were practicable, and theſe *compendious* forms of characters not a ſufficient obſtacle to attract the notice of the natives, the very minuteneſs of the characters, ſo much admired by the Chineſe in writing, would appear contemptible to them in a printed volume, as they never adopt it in elegant publications; and, if we do not give an elegant appearance to this evangelical work, and come as near as poſſible to the taſte of the Chineſe in executing it, we certainly omit what would greatly contribute to render ſucceſsful the apoſtolic views of Mr. Moseley.

From all theſe obſervations we muſt conclude, that, if the permiſſion of the Truſtees of the Britiſh Muſeum were obtained for the publication of this *manuſcript* (which is an eſſential point, according to the rules of that excellent inſtitution), *it muſt be copied in a larger ſize of characters, and without any of theſe moſt compendious characters* which occur in it.

There remains now to determine whether this copy ſhould be of the *Chim*, or *upright* ſort of characters, or of the *Sie* or *manuſcript* one. Since our engravers or wood-carvers could do no more, in this caſe, than follow exactly the originals entruſted to them, it would be ſurely the beſt way to copy it over in the *Chim* form, as the moſt uſual in elegant editions. But, if a Chineſe author or copier himſelf could not perform this taſk, as it has been obſerved, how can an European be ſuppoſed to ſucceed without taking extraordinary pains, and proceeding very ſlow indeed?

The author begs leave here to refer the reader to that column of twelve characters which is placed at the right hand of the reader in the Title-page and Propoſals for a Treatiſe on the Chineſe language, lately publiſhed by him, and to be had *gratis* of Meſſrs. Cadell and Davies, in the Strand, being a ſpecimen of his ſkill in executing Chineſe characters of the *Chim* form; but, at the ſame time, he ingenuouſly confeſſes, that, to write them accurately, he was obliged to look for each character in the Chineſe Claſſical Dictionary *Chim-ẓu-tum*, and copy it very ſlow, and ſome of them ſeveral times over, before he could ſucceed to bring them to the deſired perfection.

What time then muſt this operation take in a work ſo voluminous? But even if *time* were not an object (which certainly is of the greateſt conſequence,

(c) We muſt except the writings deſtined for Imperial or Government inſpection, which muſt not only be free from theſe very compendious forms here mentioned, but be written with a rigour never attended to in any other inſtance, and each character muſt be compoſed of that preciſe number of lines with which it is printed in the Claſſical Dictionaries of China. In ſuch caſes, therefore, the originals are entruſted to ſkilful writers who make it their only buſineſs to qualify themſelves as accurate and elegant copiers of ſtate and other papers of government.

particularly

particularly in our caſe), we ſhould, no doubt, pleaſe the Chineſe by ſuch a ſtyle of printing: but then we ſhould loſe *another advantage*, which ought to be conſidered as important; that is, *to render this publication equally uſeful to the European ſtudent of the Chineſe, either for apoſtolic or literary views.*

The admirable ſimplicity of ſtyle in which the New Teſtament is written recommends itſelf as the moſt eaſy book in any language to begin ſtudying and tranſlating with. Are not the Greek and Latin copies of the New Teſtament the firſt books put in the hands of beginners, not only on account of the ſalutary inſtruction they contain, but alſo becauſe they are the eaſieſt works to be found in thoſe languages?

Now, if this evangelical Chineſe volume were printed in the *Chim* ſtyle, it would not prove of any uſe to beginners, who, in many caſes, could not be able to reckon with accuracy the ſtrokes of many characters they might want to look for, nor know them again in the manuſcript Dictionaries of the miſſionaries; and the more ſo, as even the moſt elegant *Sie* or manuſcript form ſeldom has the ſame number of lines as the *Chim*, the Chineſe holding the following principle as an aphoriſm of the language: *that the omiſſion or addition of one or two ſtrokes in writing a character is immaterial when neither an equivocation nor any inharmonious effect in the peculiar architecture of the characters can ariſe from it (d).* But this is never the caſe in the *Chim* form, which is well known to their beſt wood-engravers, and uniformly executed according to their Claſſical Dictionaries.

The European Tyro, however, cannot expect to begin his ſtudies with the claſſical printed Dictionaries of China, which are without any European interpretation whatever; conſequently, no book can prove uſeful to him but what is printed or written in the *Sie* or manuſcript form, which anſwers (when free from the compendious forms above alluded to) to all the manuſcript Dictionaries with an European interpretation; and, after having made ſome proficiency in the Chineſe language, the difference of the *Sie* and *Chim* forms becomes as familiar as the Greek nexuſes to the adept in that language.

To obtain, therefore, the *double advantage* of inſtructing the Chineſe in the Chriſtian religion, and the Europeans in the Chineſe language, this manuſcript ought to be publiſhed in the *Sie (e)* or *manuſcript* ſtyle of characters, carefully avoiding thoſe *compendious forms* above alluded to, as too familiar to attract the notice of the Chineſe, and too puzzling for the European beginners.

While the author humbly preſumes that he is able to execute a copy of this manuſcript in the *Sie* ſtyle, he cannot help obſerving, that the uncertainty of ſucceſs, as to the ultimate finiſhing of this work, would be ſtill very great, if it ſhould be entruſted, page by page, or line by line, to engravers in copper-plate or wood. Theſe artiſts are always ſo fully employed, that it becomes extremely difficult to obtain the diſpatch neceſſary to ſuch a momentous undertaking.

Such is the bulk of this manuſcript, that, when the characters would be reduced to that convenient ſize adopted in the ſpecimen exhibited underneath, no leſs than *four hundred and ninety royal quarto puges (f), or plates containing each 220 characters* (or leſs when the neceſſary breaks ſhould take place), would be required to complete the whole.

Whoever is acquainted with execution in copper-plates or wood-carving will be able to conceive, from this accurate ſtatement, how precarious it would be to embark in ſuch a publication, of which it would be almoſt impoſſible to determine either the length of time or the expence.

To obviate, therefore, as much as poſſible, all theſe diſappointments, to ſhorten, at leaſt by one half, both time and expence, and to truſt the leaſt part poſſible of this work to artiſts or printers, the author has formed a plan which, in his opinion, is the only one

(d) However general this aphoriſm may be, ſee an important exception of it in the preceding note.

(e) As a proof that, by publiſhing the Goſpel in the *manuſcript* ſtyle, as here preſcribed, we ſhould not treſpaſs againſt the cuſtomary mode of printing in China, ſee note *(a)*.

(f) Any larger ſize would ſeem monſtrous to the Chineſe, who ſeldom exceed the large octavo ſize in their publications; and, beſides, it would not diminiſh the time or expence in any conſiderable degree.

likely

likely to ſucceed, and for which he would gladly become reſponſible, if agreeable to the managers of this undertaking.

He would draw and get carved the characters, each ſeparate, on equal right-angled parallelopipeds, of box-wood (as metal types are), and arrange them into pages, as printers do their types; and, as ſoon as two *(g)* pages were printed off, he, having a competent knowledge of the *Chineſe keys*, or elementary characters, would be able to diſtribute the 440 characters of the two pages, each in its reſpective partition or drawer, according to its *key*, and find them again when wanted as eaſily as a printer does his types.

By an attentive inſpection of this manuſcript the author has found that repetitions of characters are ſo very frequent in it, that, while for the firſt two pages 440 characters would be wanting, 350 freſh ones would be enough for the two following pages; hardly 250 for the next two; and, when gone through ten pairs of pages, he is ſure that he will not want more than 80 or 90 characters for each ſubſequent ſheet.

Thus the time and expence that ſuch a work would require may be nearly aſcertained, and the buſineſs put on ſuch a footing as to bring the probability of ſucceſs nearer to a certainty than any other method.

As to the poſſibility of the execution of ſuch a plan, the author ſubmits the following SPECIMEN, containing the tranſlation of *the eleventh and twelfth verſes of the fourth chapter of the Acts of the Apoſtles*, which were ſelected by the advice of the Rev. Wm. Moſeley.

To give the reader an idea of the correctneſs of this Chineſe verſion, the author has accompanied this *ſpecimen* with the *pronunciation (h)*, and a *verbal (i) Latin (k)* tranſlation of each character.

Laſtly, the *Engliſh verſion* is inſerted; and to this, as well as to the *Vulgate*, numerical *(l)* references have been placed over each word *(m)*, correſponding to the Arabic figures annexed to the *pronunciation of each character*; by which means the reader may form an adequate idea of the merits of this very rare and beautiful Chineſe manuſcript.

(g) No more than two pages at a time could be conveniently printed by any other method; beſides, in doing otherwiſe we ſhould tranſgreſs the Chineſe rules of taſte, which is, to print only two pages on one ſide of each leaf, and double it on the edges oppoſite to the back of the book. It would be, therefore, by far the beſt plan to procure ſome very thin vellum paper (which could be beſpoke at the manufactories), and imitate, as nearly as poſſible, their mode of printing. The author has alſo thought of a method to put the binders in the way of binding ſuch volumes.

(h) The pronunciation is the ſame with that of FOURMONT, and, conſequently, the *Portugueſe* generally adopted in moſt manuſcript Dictionaries; in which *Fourmont* has made no other alteration than writing *m* final inſtead of *ng*. As to the accents marking tones, aſpirations, &c. they have been expreſſed as near as the types of this periodical work would admit.

(i) It is ſo ſcrupulouſly *verbal* that the ſame order of the Chineſe words has been preſerved, as may be ſeen by the Arabic figures, which run regular. A tranſlation has even been attempted of thoſe characters which are to be conſidered as *auxiliary* or *expletive particles*, and which are far more copious and frequent in the Chineſe language than in the Greek or any other European tongue; as they make uſe of them, not only to render the ſentences conciſe and taſty, but alſo to point out the *accidence*, and even the marks of punctuation, when neceſſary to avoid confuſion. (See the *N. B.* after the ſpecimen.) To diſtinguiſh theſe *particles* in the *verbal tranſlation*, I have included their grammatical or redundant meanings between parentheſes.

(k) The ſame perfectly *verbal* tranſlation in Engliſh would not be practicable, for want of thoſe inflections which, in the Latin, enable us to conform to any ſyntax without that confuſion which, in moſt caſes, would render the modern languages of Europe quite unintelligible.

(l) It is eaſy to conjecture that thoſe Arabic figures incloſed in parentheſes, which occur between the lines of both the *Vulgate* and the *Engliſh* verſions, refer to characters the meaning of which is not expreſſed in them, and may be only known by the *verbal Latin* tranſlation preceding them. On the contrary, thoſe words having no number at all have no correſponding character in Chineſe; for, a number has been placed over all thoſe which had even the ſlighteſt alluſion to the ſignification of ſome character, as compariſon will ſhew.

(m) When an Arabic figure is placed between two words, the ſignification of the character alluded to is expreſſed by both of them.

J.

III.	IV.	III.	II.	I.	I.
17. yì					1. Sŏ
18. tĕ					2. kĭ
19. kiéu :					3. chī
20. kaí					4. xĕ
21. tie n̆					5. jĕn
22. hía					6. liĕ :
23. vû					7. guéi
24. y'ù					8. yû
IV.					II.
25. t'ā					9. chī
26. mîm					10. te'û.
27. ngû					11. K'ì
28. chúm,					12. vaí
29. nêm					13. vŭ
30. tĕ					14. t'ă
31. kiéu					15. k'ŏ
32. yè.					16. yì

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Qui	abjectus	fuit	(hic)	lapis	(quidem)	ab	ædificantibus:
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
factus	eſt	anguli	(hujus)	caput.	Quem	extra	non
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
in	alio	poſſibile	eſt	auxilium	ad	aſſequendam	
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
ſalutem:	quoniam	cœlo	ſub	non	datum	eſt	aliud
nomen	nobis	(omnibus),	*in quo*	valeamus	aſſequi	ſalutem	(amplius).

[*Verbal Latin Tranſlation.*]

3	4	1	2	[5]	6	7.	
Hic	eſt	lapis	qui	reprobatus	eſt	a	vobis
ædificantibus:	qui	factus	eſt	in			
10	[9]	8	[11]	12	15	14	12
caput	anguli:	Et	non	eſt	in	alio	aliquo
[16. 17. 18]	19	23	20	25	26		
ſalus.	Nec	enim	aliud	nomen	eſt		
22	21	24	27	[28]	29	31	30
[32]							
ſub	cœlo	datum	hominibus,	in	quo	oporteat	nos
ſalvos	fieri.	[*The Vulgate.*]					

	1	3	4	2	[5]	6	
11.	This	is	the	ſtone	which	was	
ſet	at	nought	of	you	builders,	which	
7	10	9	8				
is	become	the	head	of	the	corner.	

	13	15	[16. 17. 18]	19	[11]	12	14	20	23 25
12.	Neither	is	there	ſalvation	in	any	other:	for	there is none other
26	22	21	24	27	[8]	29	30	31	[32]
name	under	heaven	given	among	men,	whereby	we	muſt	be ſaved. [*Eng. Verſ.*]

N. B. Theſe marks ○, inſerted between the rows of characters, are the only ſort of ſtops uſed by the Chineſe, but very ſeldom; and this MS. has none: for ſuch is the regularity of the phraſes as to render ſuperfluous the uſe of them; and, wherever the leaſt confuſion of ſentences might take place, they diſtinguiſh them by expletive characters, which anſwer the end of punctuation with far more perſpicuity. The Roman figures at the top of the four columns of characters plainly ſhew, that they are arranged entirely according to the Chineſe mode of printing and reading, too well known to require explanation.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 4.

ST. MICHAEL has been accounted a saint in the Christian church ever since the conversion of Constantine, who erected in his honour a church called *Michaelion*, four miles from Constaminople; and there were four churches dedicated to him in that city. His name occurs under the Jewish dispensation, Dan. xi. 18, 21, xii. 1, as their *prince*, and as *the great prince that standeth up for the people*, unless your correspondent, p. 797, chooses to consider Daniel as an apocalyptical writer, and he may entertain scruples respecting the testimony of St. Jude in his epistle. Before any comparison can be drawn between the bas-relief and the ornaments in the castle, we must ascertain the age of the latter. Now Mr. King (Archæol. VI. 244) concludes the tower to have been built by Hengist, or some Saxon king before the conversion of that people to Christianity, if not much sooner, and calls it "a castle of the first ages of the Saxon heptarchy." The ornaments of the capitals, compared with those on the bas-relief, may be supposed to be those of six pillars of a small *closet*, as your correspondent calls it; but Mr. K. who viewed it with wonder, calls it a *fire hearth, alias* a chimney, for he does not say whether it has a *flue* or not. These scrolls of foliage are of no determinate æra, but appear in various Saxon buildings. It cannot be the *idol closet*; and, as your correspondent describes the aperture or niche to be ornamented with arches, one would almost incline to believe he alluded to some one different from any described by Mr. K. who professes not to have described *every* arch leading to every recess or closet. But, after all, I see no such strict conformity between the ornaments here compared together as to alter my opinion, that the monument in the church-yard is a *Christian* monument. If I did not discover *wings* on the champion, I might prefer referring to St. *George*, who undertook the defence of a *damsel* exposed to a dragon; but if the champion be St. Michael, why may not the *woman* be emblematical of the *church?* If it should be supposed part of a cross, what better subject could be chosen to adorn it? Whenever the church was built, there would be more than "ten people in England who could read, or *possibly have any idea* of St. Michael and the dragon." The Book of Revelations was part of the canonical Scriptures from the earliest ages of the Church; and there were sufficient patterns on the Continent for carvers to imitate in the first Christian monuments in England. Northumbria was not converted till the beginning of the seventh century, and the Christian religion was then soon propagated.

I pass by your correspondent's mistake in referring to St Michael and the dragon, fig. 7, pl. II. which clearly represents Adam and Eve and the serpent between them; but I cannot subscribe to his opinion, that the castle was built in the fourth century, or that the Book of Revelations was not known in the fourth century, when it is quoted by the Fathers or the two preceding ones. If by the *woman* he means the female figure *under* the dragon, it is rather an argument in favour of my opinion, representing the church in distress. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Lincoln College, Oxford, Oct.* 9.

A CORRESPONDENT, p. 714, speaking of the Bampton lectures published by me under the title of "Horæ Mosaicæ," mentions a want of connexion between the notes pp. 24, 5, of volume I. This circumstance arose from an error of the press, not discovered till some days after publication. The faulty leaf was then immediately canceled, and another, containing the necessary correction, printed; which may be had either at Rivingtons', St. Paul's Church-yard, or at Hanwell and Parker's, Oxford. Your correspondent will find, that the following words supply the connexion which he justly observes to be wanting—"Shemesh, Melech, Zar, Phi, Ai, Beth. It is superfluous to"—Before I conclude, it may be proper to mention, that he has accidentally miscalled my publication "Horæ *Hebraicæ*," which is the title of a work by Dr. Lightfoot.

GEORGE STANLEY FABER.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 10.

YOUR correspondent Indagator Wintonienſis has mentioned, p. 791, that palaces were built in Italy in the ninth and tenth centuries with windows of the pointed arch. Would he be so good as to furnish me with his authorities, or to give me some clue to a fact so valuable? I assure you, Sir, the information is so useful to me that I earnestly entreat an answer.

Yours, &c, CHARLES GOWER.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 31.

ENOUGH, and perhaps more than enough, has been said of the *non-residence* of the *Clergy*—enough, I trust, to appease the indignation of the publick, whether that indignation has been excited by a sense of the duty of a clergyman, or a contempt for his character; a regard for the interests of religion, or an attachment to the profits of a *qui tam*. It is fit now that we should think something of the non-residence of the *Laity*; if obsolete laws are to be revived against the shepherd, let it not be forgot that there are restrictions too upon the flock, which have been allowed to sink into repose. If a clergyman must reside upon his living, it implies that he has duties to perform on the living; he is not to preach to bare walls and empty pews: if he has a cure of souls, the law supposes that there are souls to cure.

If there are any who have rejoiced in the prosecutions of the Clergy from another cause than because they have deserved them, it is time they should be informed, that the duties of priests and people are reciprocal; that no man is expected to preach where there are none to hear, and that units will not make a congregation. It is time they should learn, that religion does not exclude politeness, and that, while the clergyman is neither scrupulous nor austere, he has a right to expect that the excuse of his flock for non-attendance should be such as would be admissible on any other occasion. It is not known that rising out of bed on Sunday morning is more unwholesome than on any other day; and it is at least probable, that a cold or head-ach may be cured in a church as well as in a theatre.

If it be said that the law is silent on the non-residence of the people, it is a mistake which ignorance only can have consecrated, and which general remissness may perpetuate. There is a penalty enacted against absence from church, or attendance in any parish but one's own. If these laws are unknown, every lawyer at least knows where to find them. If it be said they are obsolete, they are not more so than what have been revived against the Clergy, and we know that that power only which placed a law in our code can remove it. A law may become obscure, but it is one of the few things whose power is not impaired by age, nor rendered ridiculous by neglect.

Those who were disposed to enjoy a laugh at the expence of the Clergy, have enjoyed it. Some of us have paid the forfeit of our omissions; and the rest have an additional motive to continue their assiduity. But to what purpose are exertions quickened, where nothing is to be performed? Why ordered to put up prayers in which there are none to join, and to be zealous in teaching where there are none to learn?

In the residence of the Clergy there are more things implied than a mere compliance with the formalities of law; and it would not be amiss if the residence of the Laity were considered as being attended with higher advantages than merely local presence. When I look around me at this season of the year, I miss the faces of those who, by their own confession, would be better employed at home; and I am not certain whether the desertion of a family may not in the aggregate be as great a national evil as the desertion of a parish, especially if it be considered, that in a church a substitute may be found, while in domestic œconomy, who shall supply the waste that has not the means, or take up with cares which the natural guardian has forsaken?

I am not used, Mr. Urban, to address you in this manner, nor am I naturally of a querulous disposition. Yet, if what is amiss must be amended, let us at least be impartial in our reformation; nor compel the attendance of our preceptors, while the scholars are indulged in neglect. A man that is talkative may not always find others disposed to listen; but those who compel him to speak seem bound to provide him with an audience. The excuses that have been made for not *preaching* may have in some cases been inadmissible. They will not lose much, however, by being compared with those which have been offered for not *hearing*. Among the latter, it is not uncommon to find the contrarieties of the seasons, the excess of heat or of cold, a morning's ride, or an afternoon's visit, a deluge of rain, or an overflow of company, gravely advanced as excuses for what cannot be defended, and

and what had perhaps been more honourably practiſed with avowed diſlike and ingenuous contempt. CLERICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 1.

THE preſent Sir George Staunton, who has made the conſtitution of China his particular ſtudy, and who is now coming from Canton, obſerves, that, in capital offences, the final determination reſts with the Emperor alone, though it is very rare indeed that a criminal is ſentenced to die. Sir George had an opportunity of inquiring of ſeveral perſons, and not one that was queſtioned on the occaſion, (and ſome of them were at leaſt ſeventy years of age), had ever ſeen or known of a capital execution: the vigour of the police, and the promptitude of puniſhment, which follows conviction without the delay of a moment, operates as a check upon thoſe crimes which are but too frequent in other parts. H. B.

Letter from the King of Pruſſia *to the* Aulic *Counſellor and Doctor* Schulz.

Learned, dear, and faithful Subject.

I CONSIDER the trials hitherto made of inoculation for the Cow-pock as mere experiments on one ſide of the queſtion, which require that ſeveral years ſhould elapſe before a certain judgment can be formed of them; and ſo long as this method ſhall continue uncertain, I cannot publicly grant it my decided favour. As it is, however, of conſiderable importance, and every impartial trial of it extremely valuable, I have received with pleaſure your letter of the 25th, and the more ſo, as you inform me that it is your intention to appropriate the profits of your experiments to the benefit of the inhabitants of the unfortunate town of Zebden. As to the permiſſion you requeſt, to inoculate with the Cow-pock the children of the garriſon of Potſdam, I muſt leave this to the free option of each individual, without being able to permit myſelf to command ſuch an experiment, by virtue of my authority, as your gracious ſovereign, FREDERICK WILLIAM.

CONSIDERATIONS HUMBLY OFFERED TO MY LORDS THE BISHOPS.

My LORDS,

PRESUMING as I do on the power and authority veſted in your Lordſhips, for the regulation and government of matters both in *Church* and *State*, though more peculiarly in the former, is the occaſion of this addreſs.

My Lords, about the year 1791 the writer hereof lived in Lambeth pariſh, near the chapel complained of in the Porcupine of the 24th of June. In my return from church one Sunday, I offered to look into the above conventicle, but the door, contrary to law, was ſhut againſt me. I reprobated this in the vicinity, and it was remedied.

My Lords, I was born a little before the Methodiſts began to figure away, though they ſoon after did *creep in unawares* among us, making a needleſs diſtinction: but, as Divine Providence often converts the novelties and whimſies of mankind to full as good a purpoſe as they were originally intended to anſwer; ſo it ſeems to have happened here: for, after the learned founders had converted ſome of their moſt intelligent auditors who were chiefly mechanicks, they became pſeudo-apoſtles alſo, and were enabled to ſtrengthen their brethren. So far, ſo well.

But now, my Lords, as they are tolerated by government and licenſed by *yourſelves*, is it not an ungrateful return to that eſtabliſhment to which they owe their Chriſtian liberty to be always railing againſt it, eſpecially when they ſee any member thereof inclined to hear them out, which I ſometimes do, when they have *journeyed* through their *long-winded prayer*: I am exactly of Biſhop Newton's opinion, *that it is* too much like preaching to *Almighty God*. They call us, my Lords, formaliſts, freewillers, and by many other fooliſh appellations of their own invention. Do the Calviniſts evince more humility, and leſs ſpiritual pride, than the eſtabliſhment? It is well; we will give them joy of it when we ſee it: but it is more than they have yet diſcovered.

My Lords, I heard one of theſe popular preachers tell his flock, that "he once knew a man that was a conſtant churchman, took the Sacrament every month, was liberal to the poor, a quiet man, and a good neighbour. All this," ſays he, "he told me, he hoped would procure him eternal life." But the prieſt, by a kind of French or Italian ſhrug of the ſhoulders, ſeemed to intimate that he had miſſed the road, and gone to the wrong place. What a pity! Now, my Lords, to yourſelves I appeal, if this is preaching the Goſpel?

pel? And *Goſpel miniſters* is a title they aſſume to themſelves excluſively, denying it to the Eſtabliſhed Clergy; and whilſt they are ſo fond of the diſtinction, and ſtriving to be like oil on a thinner fluid *uppermoſt*, we for that reaſon are *leſs fond* of it.

But from whence do they derive their authority (I would fain aſk) *to make the heart of the righteous ſad*, whom the Lord hath not made ſad? Not from your Lordſhips, I am very ſure. The arts of the ſectariſts are to keep the eſtabliſhed members out of their churches and tabernacles as much as poſſible, though it can be for no good reaſon; and an elder brother (for ſuch we may venture to call ourſelves without any great preſumption, as being before them,) may ſtand till he drops, and not be put into a ſeat, unleſs for a proper conſideration.

My Lords, it muſt and does grieve every true ſon of the Church to hear his holy mother ſo abuſed by theſe pſeudo-apoſtles; and we cannot help reſenting it, with the indignation of Jacob's ſons for the injury done their ſiſter, though not extended ſo far.

It is hateful alſo, to hear them counting the noſes of their party, and boaſting of the ground the conventicle doctrines are gaining on the church.

Therefore I hope to ſee ſome reſtraint put on the mouths of theſe licentious men, who uſe their liberty and toleration for a cloak of maliciouſneſs, ſome eccleſiaſtical muzzle ſufficient to curb their inſolence, and ſecure our holy matron from perils among ſuch falſe brethren.

To the wiſdom and juriſdiction of your Lordſhips, without any farther caſtigation of mine (at preſent), I leave them. Subſcribing myſelf, with duty and great reſpect, your Lordſhips' faithful ſervant and ſon, THO. OSBORNE,

No. 5, Ch. Ct. Kenſington.

Mr. URBAN, *Taunton, Sept.* 1.

THE hiſtorian of Taunton begs leave to inform G. G. in p. 528, that an account of the incumbents of both the churches in that town, and among the reſt of Mr. Joſeph Allein, is not only drawn up, but has been printed. It is meant to accompany the ſupplement to that work, which will conſiſt of various articles, and bring down to this time the hiſtory of the town, the ſtate of which has undergone recent changes. The publication of this ſupplement has, through different cauſes, been deferred; but the deſign is not relinquiſhed by your conſtant reader, JOSHUA TOULMIN.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 8.

TO your liſt of Iriſh Peers who have alſo Engliſh titles, vol. LXX. p. 743, add,

41. Charles Moore, Marquis of Drogheda in Ireland, is Baron Moore in England.

42. Murrough Obrien, Marquis of Thomond in Ireland, is Baron Thomond of Taplow court, in England.

43. Charles Loftus, Marquis of Ely in Ireland, is Baron Loftus, of Long Loftus, in England.

44. Walter Butler, Earl of Ormond and Oſſory in Ireland, is Lord Butler, of Lanthony, in England.

45. John Proby, Earl of Carysfort in Ireland, is Baron Carysfort in England.

46. Alleyne Fitzherbert, Lord St. Helens in Ireland, a Baron in England by the ſame title.

I ſhould conſider myſelf obliged to any of your correſpondents who could inform me whether the title of Viſcount Wenman is extinct. Philip, the 7th Lord Wenman, died iſſueleſs, March 26, 1800; and his deceaſe is recorded in your vol. LXX. p. 393. When did the title of Viſcount Tracy become extinct? URBANIPHILOS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 14.

THE following elegant lines, ſaid to be written by the learned Mr. Jacob Bryant, are on a tomb in Egham church-yard, in Surrey. It is alſo ſaid that they are ſtrictly true in every particular.

"Here lies depoſited all that was mortal of Mrs. ELIZA SMITH, wife of William Smith, eſquire, of Kingſwood *, Surry, who departed this life the XXVIII of January, MDCCXCVI, aged L.

Here flouriſh'd once, whilſt Heaven did life impart,
A ſoul ſeraphic and the pureſt heart;
With learning, candour; a capacious mind,
Bleſt with diſcernment and a taſte refin'd,
Soft and engaging converſe; and the while
A pleaſing look and ever winning ſmile.
And each fair virtue, every grace full blown,
Known to the world, but to herſelf unknown.
From Wiſdom's ſacred fount ſhe largely drew [knew.
Knowledge divine, and practis'd what ſhe

* The name of Mr. Smith's houſe on Cooper's hill in this pariſh.

To

To all alike her friendly help display'd;
Where Pity prompted, Charity obey'd.
Such was her worth, whate'er was wanting here,
Is now compleated in a happier sphere."

Some cynics have doubted whether there ever was a couple qualified to claim the flitch of bacon at Dunmow; if the following epitaphs speak true, there were persons so qualified.

In the church of Boston, in Lincolnshire.

On a scroll: (A Death's head)

Honora patrem . . . . . matrem.

"Gulielmi Dinleii,
ex agro Lancastrensi,
Mariæque
lectissimæ conjugis, quicquid in
Cœlis non est, sub hâc terrâ conditur.
Una in Domino requiescunt, qui
vitam totam duxerunt sine querelâ.
Epitaphio, non indigent:
resurgere mallent quam nosci *.
Sed in eorum memoriam Johannes utriusque fil. adhuc mærens
æclam piis genitoribus, reddi cupiens, hoc
posuit parentibus;
anno post Pa. obitum xx post
Ma. xiii. Dominique nati MDCXXVI."

In Peterborough cathedral:

"M. S.

Gulielmi Gery, A. M. per viginti et octo annos hujus ecclesiæ Prebendarii, qui sine querelâ, sine injuriâ, Deo, sibi, et amicis vixit.
Ob. Augusti vicesimo sexto, A. D. 1787, æt. 79.
Juxta quem positæ sunt reliquiæ Susannæ fidelissimæ uxoris, connubio felicitatis anni 47 erant testes. Vitæque purè et integerrimè actæ placida et lenis est senectus.
Ob. primo Decem. A. D. 1788, æt. 78."

P. 574. If Andrew Stuart, M. P. was the author of the justly-celebrated letters to Lord Mansfield, more ought to be said of him than barely that he died. The pains he took to discover the truth of what few now doubt to have been an impostor, entitle him to the highest praise. If he was unsuccessful, he has clearly shewn that it was not for want of justice in his cause. He promised to treat another law lord (who on that occasion joined Lord M. though little accustomed to be of the same opinion) with a letter on the same subject. It is to be regretted that any thing should have prevented it.

P. 573. It does not clearly appear whether Mrs. Warner was the wife of Mr. Simeon W. of Putney, whose death is in p. 575.

P. 577. Application was made to the Rev. Mr. Phillips, to prevent the cruel depredations committed by a large ivy bush on the venerable painted glass in one of the East windows of Malvern church. The writer of this knows that such application was disregarded, for a time at least; but whether attended to within the last two years he does not know. It is to be hoped his successor will do *otherwise*.

Yours, &c. Q.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 15.

YOUR correspondent Mr. Watkins gives a good account of the Spanish language and Spanish Literature. Many of their books might probably be translated into English with profit and advantage; but I scarcely know one that deserves it more than "Introduccion a la Historia Natural, y a la Geografia fisica de Espana per Don Guillermo Bowles," Madrid, small 4to. 1775. This is a curious book, and has, I believe, been translated into French and Italian.

Bowles was a native of Ireland, had been a Quaker, and married, I think, a Saxon Protestant in Spain. He was formerly the correspondent of Peter Collinson, and sent to him the account of the Sheepwalks in Spain inserted in an early volume of the Annual Register. A. B. C.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 29.

IT has often occurred to me in coming up Ludgate-hill, that if I was the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, or any officer of the cathedral with competent power, there should be a compass similar to that at Lloyd's, placed in the circle of the Northwest tower; which in its present void state seems both unfinished and unsightly; such an ornament would correspond with the clock, and afford an agreeable information to passengers, who would thereby be enabled to mark the minuter variations of the wind with the utmost nicety.

How far the admission of such an instrument into so sacred an edifice is liable to any well-grounded objection, I shall leave for the determination of those who are capable of carrying it into effect. J. T.

Mr.

* How is this line to be interpreted?

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 12.

IF the aſpect of Diana's temple was an octaſtyle diptere, as is aſſerted p. 826, I cannot agree in opinion with Viator minor (p. 496), that the correction of Pliny's 127 columns is eligible upon the ſeparation of *centum* from *viginti ſeptem*, making the whole number of pillars 100, of which 27 were given by as many kings or princes; becauſe in an octaſtyle diptere the double range of columns round the cell will by no means amount to 100, which according to this arrangement of them ought to conſiſt of that number; but if a decaſtyle diptere be allowed of, it will obviate this difficulty, by perfectly agreeing with the diſpoſition of the 27 columns. VIATOR.

P. 599, b. laſt line, for *ubi* r. *uti*; p. 600, a, l. 1, for *Dorice* r. *Dorica*, and for *Ionice*, r. *Ionica*; l. 11, for *Eleuſis*, r. *Eleuſi*; l. 41, after *Philo-teebnon* add "ſee p. 326, b.;" b. l. 6. for *to* r. *of*; l. 43, after 127 add "ſee p. 121;" laſt l. dele *to*. P. 795, l. 48, for *centration* r. *contraction*.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 11.

THE prodigious learning of Bentley will continue to be admired as long as the dead languages are ſtudied. With all his critical ſelf-ſufficiency, and all his critical raſhneſs, he muſt always be regarded as one of the *dii majores* of erudition and emendatory ſagacity.

Having given him this praiſe, we muſt be excuſed from going any farther. There is nothing elſe either in his character as a man, or his genius as a writer, to ſecure our eſteem, hardly enough to preſerve him from contempt.

He was one of thoſe odiouſly mean people who are ſubmiſſive and flattering to thoſe above, inſolent and tyrannical to thoſe below them *.

As great a ſcholar and critic as he really was, in his own opinion he was ſtill greater. This vanity led him into ridiculous boaſts of himſelf, and defiances of other critics. But for this he only deſerves to be laughed at.

He changed his politics according to his convenience; and the ſtory of a Whig miniſter, which was afterwards altered for a Tory, is notorious. In his political changes too he ſhewed no ſenſe of ſhame; he was not a ſilent deſerter, but took pains to ſignalize his apoſtacy; and endeavoured to prove the reality of his converſion by the violence of his railings againſt thoſe he had left.

His tyrannical diſpoſition is ſufficiently known in conſequence of his quarrel with Dr. Middleton. One inſtance muſt be mentioned. Having been guilty of ſome unjuſtifiable oppreſſion towards one of the young men of his college, when ſome of his prudent friends ſuggeſted to him the probable conſequences, if juſtice ſhould be demanded againſt him, "Fear nothing, ſaid he, the man is a beggar, and cannot hurt us."

Though a man of the moſt extenſive reading, he was totally devoid of taſte and of ſkill in compoſition. As a ſpecimen, let any body read his "Oratiuncula *, cum ſeptem in Theologiâ doctores crearet," 1725. The beginning of this piece is vile and inelegant flattery, and the reſt of it a compound of puerile conceits, worthy only of a *Friar Gerund*. When he gives the candidates the cap, he tells them, "that, as the cap was always a ſymbol of Liberty, that which he now preſents them with is to remind them that they are, for the future, free from the obligation of performing ſcholaſtic exerciſes." He then continues, "Nec tamen vos deinceps otioſos ac deſides fore arbitratur" *(Academia)*. "Quippe ut olim qui nudo capite domi ac in urbe verſabantur, ad iter tamen accincti pileo ſibi caput, aut petaſo, vel galero muniebant: ita vos hoc ſuo pignore commonitos eſſe cupit, ut jam pileo inſtructi, continuo magis arduum iter, ac laborioſum inceptetis . . . . . cum hoſtibus eccleſiæ" *(ſcilicet)* "confligendum," &c. He tells them ſoon afterwards, that, "as in antient coins the images of Ulyſſes, Mercury, and Vulcan, are repreſented *pileatæ vel petaſatæ*, ſo they ought, in their writings and diſcourſes, to diſplay the eloquence of Ulyſſes, the ſagacity of Mercury, and the art of Vulcan." Who can bear to hear ſuch ſtuff as this called *an oration?* The reſt of this piece of Bentleian eloquence is ſo exactly in the ſame taſte that I ſhall not tranſcribe a word of it. Who would think that a man guilty of ſuch

* In your vol. XLIX. p. 545, there is an entertaining account of the Doctor, and in particular an anecdote much to the credit of his independence, relating to Hare. If that account may be depended upon, let not Bentley be deprived of the praiſe which ſuch conduct certainly deſerves.

* It is to be found in the Amſterdam edition of his Terence, 1727.

a piece

a piece of rhetoric as this, could ever write any thing well? Yet it is but juſt to ſay, that the verſes of Bentley in Boſwell's Life of Johnſon are truly excellent. He is ſaid to have been of a very facetious diſpoſition; but, I think we have no reaſon to conclude, from what he has written, that he had any thing better than a coarſe, pedantic, college humour. This ſketch is made merely with a view of doing impartial juſtice to his character. Pedants who are ſtupified with his learning think him without fault. Superficial people who take their opinion of him from Pope and Swift, regard him as a plodding blockhead. They are both miſtaken, becauſe they each judge of things out of their ſphere. How can a pedant tell whether a man has taſte, or a dunce whether he has learning? The truth ſeems to be this: he was a wonderful ſcholar, and an acute verbal critic; but as a man and an author, he is hardly above contempt. ÆQUUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 11.

IN compliance with the requeſt of one of your correſpondents, and in order to induce a diſcuſſion on the ſubject, I ſubjoin the plan of the poſthumous benefactions ſuggeſted in p. 609.

I muſt obſerve, that any meaſure of importance, to be carried into effect by perſons over whom we can have no controul, and particularly a meaſure of this kind, ought to be reaſonable and practicable in its object; and at the ſame time in its accompliſhment of more advantage to thoſe who are to execute it, or more productive of gratification to them, than is likely to reſult from it otherwiſe. Theſe circumſtances are, I apprehend, eſſentially requiſite to inſure, to any extent, its execution: nor is it ſcarcely leſs neceſſary that it ſhould accord with the intereſts and concerns of others; and as a human inſtitution, and therefore impoſſible to continue perfect, it ought to contain within itſelf ſuch a principle of regulation as may be ſufficient to check and reform any corruption or abuſe that may creep into it. The plan that I have to propoſe ought, therefore, at leaſt to be agreeable to theſe fundamental rules. How far it may be ſo, and proper in other reſpects, I leave to the conſideration of your readers, whoſe ſcrutiny of it will no doubt be of ſervice in the way of correction and improvement. I ſhall beg leave to put it into a ſort of legal form, as the one in my opinion beſt adapted to give an adequate idea of it. "Whereas I am deſirous of eſtabliſhing a pecuniary fund whereby the morals and circumſtances of many of the inhabitants *(qu. pariſhioners?)* of the pariſh of A. may be benefited, I therefore give and bequeath unto the churchwardens* for the time being of the ſaid pariſh, and their ſucceſſors, the ſum of —— (ſtock, or other perſonal chattel) upon truſt to inveſt the ſame in the public funds, and (after retaining — per pound for their trouble and expences in receiving the ſame), to pay and apply the dividends to ſuch perſons and in ſuch manner as the miniſters† for the time

* The churchwardens are named as truſtees as they are likely to be fit perſons to be intruſted with the money; and as they form a ſort of corporation, and may therefore have occaſion but ſeldom to make a power of attorney to receive dividends. However, this point is not certain; and if they ſhould be obliged to make a new power every year to obtain the dividends, it may be adviſeable to name ſome other perſons as truſtees.

† The quality of the directors muſt depend on local circumſtances. I mention clergymen as a reſpectable claſs of men, and as the directors muſt neceſſarily be perſons in permanent public ſituations (unleſs appointed as will be preſently ſuggeſted): but it would be improper that they ſhould be all clergymen, though the majority of them may not be of the pariſh; eſpecially if they ſhould be anywiſe connected with the perſons who are to be benefited in conſequence of the non-application or miſapplication of the truſt monies. Other eligible perſons for directors might be mayors, officers of corporations, and juſtices of the peace (plainly aſcertained) within and near the pariſh, care being taken to name enough that the diſpoſal of the money may not fall into few hands; and I think that the major part of the directors ſhould not be perſons likely to be intereſted, otherwiſe, in the concerns of the pariſh. I think that churchwardens and overſeers ſhould not be admitted as directors for ſeveral reaſons. The directors may be a certain number of perſons nominated in the firſt place by the donor, and afterwards kept up by perſons choſen by the majority of the pariſhioners, paying to church and poor, preſent at a veſtry called by the miniſter and churchwardens, the veſtry ſigning the appointment of the new directors to give validity to their proceedings. Other perſons of either of the above deſcriptions, to be fixed by the donor, might alſo be appointed to act with the directors choſen as here ſuggeſted; and there ſhould be a proviſion of perſons to act in caſe of no appointment by the pariſh.

being

being of the parish church of A, and of the parish churches and chapels of B. C. &c. or the *majority* of them, by any note in writing signed by them or the majority of them, in presence of two principal housekeepers of the parish of A. shall direct. And in default of such direction, in trust to pay the same to some college or permanent public institution (who may thereby have an interest to see to the regular disposal of the monies, and who may possess adequate means to support its claims so that the circumstance have its necessary influence.) And it is my will that the said ministers, &c. for the time being shall annually, on the last day of every year, except when the same shall happen on a Sunday, and in that case on the last day but one of the year, dispose of the dividends of the said sum of —— by appointing the same, as before prescribed in form, and in manner following: 1st. The sum of —— for the expences that may be incurred by the said directors in the execution of the powers hereby vested in them. 2dly. —— to some minister for an appropriate sermon to be preached on the morning of the day beforementioned for the appointment of the dividends, and previous to the meeting for the appointment of the same; such minister to be chosen by the said directors, or the majority of them present at the meeting aftermentioned. and, in default of such choice the sermon to be preached by the minister for the time being of the parish church of A. 3dly. To the young woman unmarried who during the year, otherwise than in the capacity of a maid servant, has been most industrious, and conducted herself most discreetly and religiously, the sum of ——. 4thly. To the young woman unmarried, who, during the same time, in the capacity of a hired servant, has conducted herself most faithfully, discreetly, and religiously, the sum of ——. 5thly. To the young man unmarried, who, during the same time, otherwise than in the capacity of a hired servant or labourer, has been most industrious and conducted himself most soberly and religiously, the sum of ——. 6thly. To the young man who, during the same period, in the capacity of a hired servant or labourer, has conducted himself most faithfully, soberly, and religiously, the sum of ——. 7thly. To the widow who, during the same time, otherwise than in the capacity of a hired servant, has been most industrious and conducted herself most discreetly and religiously, the sum of ——. 8thly. To the married man or widower, who during the same time has been most industrious, &c. the sum of ——. 9thly. To the apprentice (boy or girl) who during the year has conducted him or herself most faithfully, &c. the sum of ——. 10thly. For the expences of prosecuting persons for drunkenness and permitting tippling, and for gaming, profaneness, and sabbath-breaking, &c. the sum of ——. 11thly, To the married couple, who during the year have been most industrious, and conducted themselves most virtuously and religiously, the sum of ——, together with any of the sums unappropriated, and all other residue of the dividends, under certain restrictions." [Several of these clauses may be incorporated into one where the fund is not considerable, as it is of the first consequence towards the efficacy of the plan that the sum bestowed should be worth a year's exertion and pains to obtain it. The trifling sums given as rewards in similar instances by several agricultural societies are insufficient for the purpose of excitement; and I am inclined to think therefore the money is almost like so much thrown away.] Several principal parts of the plan remain to be added, which I will send in due time. Z.

Copy of a genuine Letter in the Possession of T. B. E. *Esq.*

MADAM, *Nov.* 19, 1713.

WHEN I see you, upon your gravity and looks I conclude you to be a suitable wife for me. My first, when I saw her, told me that she intended to marry; being weary of boarding, she would have an house and table of her own. If you should be sick, none so tender over you as an husband. My last wife had seven hundred pounds ready cash. She brought me a silver tankard cost three pounds more, and twelve silver spoons, and as many suits of grave silks as cost above forty pounds, laced with gold and silver up to the pocket-holes; the best of which I save for you.

My father gave me about twelve hundred pounds besides my education. I have been a good husband, and settled my family. My eldest son has a living of about 120l. *per ann.* a minister; my second son has two places, and teaches school. They have been above two

years

years from me for themſelves. My third ſon is married; he is a confectioner and grocer, ſelling tea, chocolate, and coffee, which he roaſts. He had 300l. with his wife; and now eighty pounds a year is alſo fallen to her by her brother's death. I have two daughters at home with me at preſent; the youngeſt as tall as yourſelf; they have their portions ſet out. My eldeſt ſon is to pay them out of my perpetual advowſon, which is ſettled on him after my death. My eldeſt daughter has twice lived with her brother the confectioner, and intends to go again as ſoon as I marry. Then I have but one daughter, who will wait upon us, and my maid you ſhall chuſe. My brewing an old man ſervant does: and I hire a waſher-woman. A baker and butcher we have in the town, both rich, and near us; ſo that you and I may enjoy ourſelves with all the exquiſite pleaſures of matrimony ſo long as God ſhall lend us life and health.

I keep a calaſh to take the air, and drive to Baldock; and I can walk three miles a day in the middle of winter; and we have a wood within a furlong, full in May with lilies of the valley and variety of herbs. I underſtand phyſick. My firſt wife died in childbed; my laſt wife would not take any thing to ſtop her looſeneſs, though I have cured divers of it. The fever ſeized her vitals; ſhe was not ſick above three days. I had four eminent doctors; but ſhe would take nothing they preſented: ſaid ſhe was burnt up, ſcorched within, and their cordials were too hot for her.

Oh! madam, fear nothing; a houſe I have well furniſhed, and no one to moleſt me. I have lived above 30 years in Aſpley, and have above 150l. *per ann.* I have only one grandchild. I hope, madam, you received a letter I left with Mr. Simons at the George. He was an exciſeman, and can inform you there are 31 fir-trees, all given to entertain you with, a fine garden, and new-built houſe. I beg an anſwer. Pleaſe, madam, to direct me, "Rector, Aſpley, near Woburn." EDW. HILL.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 2.

BY way of contraſt to a late accident at Newington Butts *, Surrey, be pleaſed to inform your readers, that a ſimilar accident happened at Stoke Newington, at Mr. Sandford's brew-houſe; where the ſufferer was immediately wrapped up in a ſheet completely ſoaked with a lotion prepared at Apothecaries' hall from a preſcription of Dr. De Valanger (which he deſired might be conſtantly kept there for public uſe); and the ſheet kept conſtantly moiſtened with the lotion for about 24 hours. The fire and pain were removed in leſs than ten minutes; and the man was at work in a few days, with his ſkin peeling off like an eel. A FRIEND TO HUMANITY.

* See this month's Obituary. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 10.

YOUR pious correſpondent J. G. expreſſes his ſentiments (p. 691) with ſo much philanthropy that I feel regret at not being able to coincide with him in the opinions expreſſed in his letter; and I wiſh him to forgive me for differing from him. He accedes to my aſſertion (p. 491,) that a great revolution has taken place in the minds of the lower claſſes within the laſt ten years; and I requeſt him to recollect, that it is about fifteen years ſince the faſhion of eſtabliſhing ſchools for the poor became ſo general. The circumſtance of the people having been gradually growing worſe ſince the eſtabliſhment of theſe inſtitutions, proves that they are injurious rather than uſeful; and J. G. muſt acknowledge, that if reading had not been rendered by them ſo general, the baleful influence of Thomas Paine's work could not have been ſo extenſive: I think the alteration in the people's manners is in ſome degree imputable to that miſchievous writer's doctrines. I do not think that the dictations of Holy Writ make ſo much impreſſion on ordinary beings, or can be ſo well underſtood by them when peruſed by themſelves, as when promulgated by a clergyman in a church; and I am of opinion, that familiarity ſinks the conſequence of the Bible as well as of every thing elſe, beſides the danger that there is of many paſſages in it being vilely or ridiculouſly miſconſtrued, eſpecially by youth. In reſpect to the revolution in France, I cannot agree that the illiteracy of the peaſantry any way conduced either to the diſſolution of the monarchy, or to the bloodſhed that attended the tranſaction. To me it appears, that the revolution aroſe from the intolerable oppreſſion of the old government; and that the ferocity with

true

which the change was conducted was only the unrestrained display of the true natural disposition of the French people; but which, however, had been increased by a long course of tyrannical treatment. I wish it to be understood, that I only except to the teaching poor children *reading and writing*; for I think it highly beneficial both to themselves and to the community that the boys should be instructed in mechanical, agricultural, and horticultural avocations; and the girls in knitting, spinning, plain-work, mending cloaths, brewing, baking, washing, dairying, and other household business. It is also right that both sexes should be taught to repeat and comprehend the Lord's prayer, Belief, and Catechism, and be put into the habit of attending divine service on Sundays constantly. Moreover, they should be shewed the manner of counting their earnings, and the best method of appropriating them to their benefit: neither should it be omitted to bring them up in a proper mode of behaviour towards their superiors and elders, and in habits of frugality, temperance, cleanliness, and quietness.

I. G. is an advocate for the residence of the clergy, and for the doctrines of the church being promulgated by men of superiority; but in the warmth of his zeal he does not perceive that nothing would contribute more towards diminishing the dignity of the church than enforcing residence. We have now many men among the clergy who are gentlemen by birth as well as by profession, and who assist towards supporting the respectability of the cloth by the gentility and liberality of their manners and ideas; but, should these men be constrained to residence and the drudgery of parochial duty, none of the same description would take orders in future. Compelling rectors and vicars to live in their parsonages and serve their own churches, would in another point bring on an immediate degradation of the church and clerical function, by being the occasion of the majority of the curates being turned on the world, and reduced either to solicit parochial aid, or to fling themselves for maintenance on the persons who gave them titles to ordination; for, after having entered holy orders, these unfortunate men could not apply themselves to any other mode of obtaining their bread, and they would with their wives and children become beggars, if they were not entitled to relief as abovementioned.

As I am cursorily touching on ecclesiastical concerns, I take the opportunity of adverting to a letter signed Plain-truth (p. 718), in which an objection is urged against having pews in churches. Notwithstanding I admire and reverence antient Gothic churches exceedingly, and am always irritated to see them disfigured by the wanton additions made by stupid parish-officers and conceited modern architects, yet I must confess that I think the incumbrance of pews is unavoidable; for though, as Plain Truth says, no distinction of classes is recognizable by the Deity, yet surely we may allow of a difference existing between clean people and dirty people, and that it is indecorous that the former should be annoyed during their devotions by the smells or vermin proceeding from the latter, and be incommoded by their spitting and other disgusting habits. If neat people could not avoid encountering these offensive circumstances, attendance on divine service would become disagreeable to them; and, if it were not for the pews, the lower classes would push among their betters. It is also better that families should sit separated from their neighbours, in order that the elder individuals may have less opportunity of gossiping, and the young ones of flirting, at a time when all minds should be intent on God alone. A Southern Faunist.

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 10.

THE beautiful portrait of an eminent paintress of the 16th century, drawn by herself, which accompanies this *(see plate II.)* is at your service, to copy in your extensive Miscellany, in addition to the many other portraits of eminent personages which you from time to time admit. Some of your correspondents may elucidate the monogram on the circle in her hand, the rim of which bears this inscription: "*Sophonisba Angussola, Virgo, ipsius manu ex speculo depictam Cremonæ.*"

The following account of the artist and her sisters, who were of the same profession, is taken from the last edition of Pilkington's Dictionary of Painters; and to it may be added, that a portrait by Sophonisba of her sister, "a circle in

in pannel, a charming picture, and original," was ſold, at the ſale of Sir William Hamilton's pictures, by Mr. Chriſtie, April 18 laſt; which perhaps the purchaſer, who has hitherto evaded the moſt diligent enquiry, may be induced to indulge you with.

"Sophonisba Angussola, called Sophonisba, was born at Cremona, in 1533*, of a very diſtinguiſhed family. She painted Portrait and Hiſtory; and died 1625, aged 93. The firſt inſtructor of this eminent paintreſs was Bernardino Campi of Cremona: but ſhe learned colouring and perſpective from Bernardo Gatti, called Soiaro.

"One of her firſt performances was the portrait of her father, placed between his two children, with ſuch ſtrong characters of life and nature, with a pencil ſo free and firm, and ſo lively a tone of colour, that her work was univerſally applauded, and ſhe was acknowledged an incomparable painter of portraits. Through every part of Italy ſhe is diſtinguiſhed by no other name than that of Sophoniſba.

"But, although portraits engroſſed the greateſt part of her time, yet ſhe deſigned ſeveral hiſtorical ſubjects, with figures of a ſmall ſize, touched with abundance of ſpirit, and with attitudes eaſy, natural, and graceful.

"By continual application to her profeſſion, ſhe loſt her ſight; and it is recorded that Vandyck, having had an opportunity of converſing with Sophoniſba, uſed to ſay, that he received more beneficial knowledge of the true principles of his art from one blind woman than by ſtudying all the works of the greateſt maſters of Italy.

"At Lord Spencer's, at Wimbledon, there is a portrait of Sophoniſba, playing on the harpſichord; an old woman appears as her attendant; and on the picture is written 'Juſſu Patris.' And at Wilton, in the Pembroke collection, is the Marriage of St. Catharine, painted by Sophoniſba.

"One of her ſiſters, named Lucia Angussola, painted portraits, and gained by her performances a reputation not inferior to Sophoniſba, as well in regard to the truth and delicacy of her colouring as the juſtneſs of the reſemblance.—Another of her ſiſters, named Europa Angussola, from her infancy manifeſted an extraordinary genius to painting, and ſhowed ſuch taſte and elegance in her manner of deſign, as to procure a degree of applauſe almoſt equal to Lucia or Sophoniſba."

Yours, &c. R. G.

* "The author of the Muſeum Florentinum is guilty of a very remarkable anachroniſm in regard to Sophoniſba; for he fixes her birth in 1559, in which year it is abſolutely impoſſible ſhe could have been born. This appears inconteſtibly from Vaſari, who tells us, that ſhe painted the portrait of the Queen of Spain, by order of Pope Paul IV. in 1561; and, to prove this fact, he inſerts the letter which ſhe ſent along with the picture to the Pope, and alſo the Pope's anſwer, both dated in 1561; Sophoniſba's, from Madrid, Sept. 26, and the Pope's, from Rome, Oct. 15; at which time, according to the Muſeum Florentinum, ſhe could have been only two years old, if born in 1559."

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 8.

A FEW miles beyond Chicheſter, approaching towards the ſea, is a large extent of land, called the Manwood, which extends along the Suſſex coaſt ſeveral miles, without being diverſified with hills and vallies or a ſingle inequality of ground. This diſtrict, however, is extremely fertile, and produces annually large crops of corn. The Weſtern part of the Manwood is ſeparated from Hampſhire by an arm of the ſea, ruſhing in with great impetuoſity, and forming the Chicheſter harbour.

The pariſh of Weſt-Wittering is ſurrounded by the ſea, and is celebrated as the ſpot which landed Ella, a Saxon chief, who founded the kingdom of *Suſſex*. Ceadwallæ, a ſucceeding prince, emulating the piety of his anceſtors, aſſiſted our Northern ſaint in founding and eſtabliſhing the ſee of Selſey, thus mentioned in the charter: "pro remedio animæ meæ liberentur LV tributarios in illis locis qui vocantur *Wyhttring*." After the ſee was removed to Chicheſter, King Elwyn extended his munificence, as we find it recorded in a charter of Brithelm, by granting an annual ſum to the biſhops out of the pariſhes in the Manwood. William I. gave to the church of Chicheſter "terram de *Wuſtring*;" and Henry I. granted to the biſhop free warren "in totâ terrâ de *Manwode*;" which he acknowledged in a ſubſequent charter, but added, "et nullus in eâ fuget, et nec leporem capiet ſine licentiâ in xli. foriſfacturâ."

The manſion-houſe ſtands within a ſhort diſtance of the ſea; and, from the foundations yet remaining, appears to have been an extenſive building. According to report, a worthy biſhop formerly reſided in this manſion celebrated for

for his extenſive charities. On the green before his houſe the poor of the neighbourhood aſſembled every morning to receive the offals of the Prelate's kitchen. A ſquare tower riſes in the centre, commanding a beautiful and extenſive view of the country, together with the broad expanſive ocean. To the left of the tower is a chapel with interſecting arches, converted into a dairy; beyond it, a ſquare room ſeparated from the chapel by an arch, now uſed as a ſtable. The country people imagine there is a ſubterranean paſſage leading from hence to a diſtant part of the farm, uſed in the times of tumult and rapine as a place of ſecurity and concealment. Whoever erected this ſtructure, paid more attention to ſecurity than ornament. The walls are thick, and the windows narrow, ſtrongly barred with iron. A foſs ſurrounds the whole, including an area of eight acres.

The church, which lies about a mile from the manor-houſe, bears evident marks of antiquity. The interior part conſiſts of a well-built ſpacious nave and a chancel. The wall on the South ſide of the nave reſts on Gothic arches; and a ſquare tower, contrary to the uſual practice of the age, ſtands cloſe adjoining the North wall, through which is the entrance. The moſt curious remnant of antiquity in the church is a tomb, or mauſoleum, profuſely ornamented with images *in relievo*. Projecting from the North wall of the chancel, along the edge of the tomb, is an inſcription, which baffled my utmoſt ſkill to decypher. The canopy over the tomb merits our chief attention, which is enriched with embelliſhments peculiar to the early Gothic ages, being the repreſentation of the tomb of a baron, with his effigy lying extended upon it, ſurrounded with the uſual military ornaments. Our Saviour ſtands before the tomb with a radius of glory round his head. On the other ſide, a knight in a recumbent poſture, and completely armed, is reclining his head on his right arm, and with his left he ſupports a buckler. The ſide of the tomb is divided into three compartments, ſeparated by ſpaces, alternately filled with images of pilgrims and the Virgin Mary. The chancel is divided from the nave by a ſcreen, adjoining to which are three prebendal ſtalls. The ſeats move upon hinges, and contain curious ſpecimens of antient carved work. The following inſcription is engraved on a braſs plate, fixed in the wall of a room ſeparated from the chancel by two beautiful arches of Saxon workmanſhip;

"Corpus Edvardi Osborne, filii Johannis Oſborne, de Coates, in parochiâ de Weſtwitering, generoſi, infra hvmatvm jacet; natvs 1597, denatvs Mart. 29, inhvmatvs Mart. 31, 1660. In cvjvs memoriam ſempiternam flens mœrenſque Gvlielmvs Oſborne, filivs prædicti Edvardi Oſborne, fecravit hoc monvmentvm."

In this room is an antient ſeat embelliſhed with carved work. An image with four faces, crowned with an antique mitre, has impreſſed the common people with an idea of its being formerly an epiſcopal chair.

The following is in the Pariſh Regiſter under the year 1654:

"An intent of marryage betweene Mr. Edmond Moore and Mrs. Sarah Beauchamp was publiſhed in Chicheſter market-place on theſe ſeveral days, the 19th and 26th dayes of July and the ſecond day of Auguſt, in three ſeveral weekes."—"Mr. Edmond Moore and Mrs. Sarah Beauchamp, both of this pariſh of Weſt Wittering, were marryed the thirde day of Auguſt by John Beauchamp, of Cackham, eſq. (Signed) John Beauchamp."

Vicars—Thomas Hudſon, 1622; George Harriſon, 1661; John Squib, 1664; Maurice Smelt, 1754; Roger Challice, preſent vicar.

The agriculture of this pariſh has been much improved by the introduction of the drilling ſyſtem, which has raiſed upon ſome of the richeſt ſoil larger crops of corn, and more productive, than the broad-caſt upon land equally good. Some true-bred Leiceſter ſheep have been alſo introduced, which in this pariſh are likely to be more profitable than the South Down. The ſea within a few years has ſwallowed up ſeveral acres of the fineſt land in the pariſh; and, unleſs ſome means be ſhortly taken to reſtrain its future ravages, the pariſh will be leſſened in ſize, and ſome rich and fertile land waſhed into the ſea. Father Peter.

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 8.

PERMIT a Bedfordſhire freeholder to borrow one of your pages to convey his ſentiments

To the Committee for conducting the County Hoſpital at Bedford.

The report of your proceedings inſerted in "The True Briton" of Tueſday, Sept. 15, is this moment come to my hands. Though poſſeſſed of a free-

hold

hold in the county, and capable of procuring more votes than one, the circular letter has never come to my hands. I do not, however, consider myself as precluded from attending the general meeting by this omission, which may be presumed involuntary, because, on a former occasion, when a single vote would have saved the representative of the county who had the support of the respectable father of one of your present representatives, my vote was not thought of till it was too late. Another motive influences me to disqualify myself for such attendance. The report in question has determined me to withhold my mite from an institution, however otherwise well intended, yet conducted in a manner very foreign to my ideas of propriety and public spirit. You give a fair statement of the total amount of subscriptions without specifying them individually; it is impossible, therefore, to know what has been given, and by whom; wherein the nobleman has been distinguished from the gentleman, the dignified clergyman from the unbeneficed curate, the rich farmer from his less opulent landlord. But you hesitate not to tell us, that a portion of the money already received has been expended in the *purchase of* THREE acres of land of the *Duke* of *Bedford*. Divided as we are at an insurmountable political distance, I should not have thought his Grace possessed less public spirit, shall I say, or less philanthropy, than a private gentleman. Uninformed as I am what was the amount of that purchase, or what may be the conveniency price of three acres of land contiguous to the town of Bedford, and knowing that, in certain parishes, the waste land by the road-side, which I was always taught to consider as the inheritance of the poor, for the joint benefit of himself and his rich neighbours, has been sold for 200*l. per* acre, to defray the expence of inclosure, and accommodate the parks and gardens, the horses and hounds of those rich neighbours, I will put that as the lowest price on the Bedfordshire acres, and I will blush to think any of the house of Russell would accept 600*l.* from a public charity. I will not dare to augment the price in any higher proportion, because the moderation which should influence the lineal descendants of the man who expended his fortune in draining and improving the Great Level of the Fens would think itself insulted in a succeeding century; nor would I have it transmitted to posterity in the History of the County of Bedford, or its Dukes, that any portion of the bequest of the benevolent WHITBREAD, or the small addition which the inhabitants of the county could make to it, should be so misapplied. Let Mr. Wing be asked at how much he values the expence of a single ward, and then tell me if more than 38 could not be provided with 10,000*l.*

A BEDFORDSHIRE FREEHOLDER.

P. S. In the True Briton of the 19th instant, you specify the *additional* donations without ever having given a list of the former.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 7.

YOUR fair correspondent Eusebia (p. 793) may be assured, that if I had found leisure to enlarge on the subject of hyperbole, I should not have omitted the *capital* addition she has suggested. I have witnessed many capital actors, have heard many capital sermons, and have partaken occasionally of a capital dinner with the Corporation. Nor am I unacquainted with those who have no other reward to bestow on merit, whether animate or inanimate, than the title of *nice* people, whose rector is a *nice* man, whose physician is a *nice* man, and who are ever ready to give a friend a *nice* beef-steak, and a *nice* bottle of wine. "A great many" *such* epithets might be collected as the "beauties of barbarism;" but in truth, Mr. Urban, the stroke I received on Friday the 2d inst. has had such an effect on my faculties, that I have been obliged to join with my neighbours in expressing astonishment at the news of peace, as hyperbolically as a confused imagination can dictate.

In the mean time, Mr. Urban, allow me to expostulate with you upon a subject in which you have so grievously alarmed and offended me, that I am confident I shall not think one moment on the peace before I arrive at the conclusion of my epistle. Entertained and instructed as I have been, "even from my boyish days," with your Magazine, I have ever felt the gratitude which is due to a public benefactor, and have endeavoured to express that gratitude, however feebly, by adding an occasional mite to your richer stores. But I confess my feelings have of late been shaken by an article, at least *bis repetita* in your Magazine, intituled "Extraordinary Instances of Longevity."

Longevity." I am not about to attack that article on the ſcore of veracity; I have no doubt it is drawn up from the beſt authorities; I am not about to deny that it may afford amuſement to many of your readers. But have you weighed the conſequences, Mr. Urban, of multiplying theſe inſtances of extraordinary longevity? I truſt you have not; it muſt you have overlooked the miſchief that may hereby be occaſioned to the expectant ſucceſſors and heirs elect of many worthy and reſpectable perſons. My own caſe has already, I fear, been rendered hopeleſs. Sole heir, in all human appearance, to my wealthy aunt, Mrs. Deborah Spinliſe, of Dorking, in the county of Surrey, I have hitherto flattered myſelf that I was ſecure in the will; and I had learned to philoſophize in her preſence with great wiſdom as well as tender reſpect, on the ſhortneſs and uncertainty of all human things; on the many miſeries brought on families by perſons dying inteſtate; on the prudence of making one's will when in ſound mind, &c. &c. But judge of my aſtoniſhment, when a few days ago, on paying my weekly viſit, the old lady (ſhe was ſeventy-five laſt Eaſter) affected a gaiety of manner and flippancy of ſpeech which would have better become a boarding-ſchool miſs; talked of the extraordinary health ſhe enjoyed, the great quantity ſhe could eat (it is very unſeemly in a woman to glory in the larder), of the diſtance ſhe could walk without fatigue; and even entered into a long declamation againſt the folly of thoſe perſons who at her age were compelled to have recourſe to flannels, ſtomachers, crutches, and ſpectacles. Surely, methought, aunt Deb. is crazy; but the myſtery was ſoon explained. Like a fool I had ſent your Magazines for ſome months paſt to her, and ſhe had fattened upon your inſtances of longevity, or rather they had fattened upon her with ſuch force, that, inſtead of being near the end of life, ſhe fancies ſhe is driven back, by ſome extraordinary retrograde power, to middle age, and talks of making out her century with as much confidence as I think of making out my journey to town. Nay, what is worſe, ſhe gave me to underſtand that it was time enough to make a will when people arrived at the decline of life.

Such are the conſequences, Mr. Urban, of putting wicked thoughts into the heads of certain perſons; and conſequences which, I am already aſſured, are not confined to the inſtances which my woeful experience furniſhes. Many of my acquaintance ſince the fatal articles appeared, who were for launching into the ocean of eternity, are now for putting back into the harbour of life. My neighbour Seniſis, one of the graveſt men I know, and who has for ſome time profeſſed to have taken leave of all ſublunary enjoyments, and to have outlived the tumultuous deſires and paſſions of human life, has taken again to planting oats on his eſtate, lays in wine, which he ſays will be fit to drink about five years hence, and at his table cracks ſome very facetious jokes about pretty girls.

See now, Mr. Urban, what you are doing. It is in vain that moraliſts and divines tell us of the ſhortneſs and uncertainty of life, if you preſent before our eyes ſuch convincing proofs that it is not ſhort, that the prime of life may be put beyond the grand climacteric, and that at the age of an hundred a man may come to an *untimely* end. It was *rare* ſome time ago to meet with an old man or woman; it will now be impoſſible. Perhaps, in anſwer to all this, your correſpondent who furniſhes the examples may ſay, that they are not given as common but as ſingular, not as what happen every day, but as occurrences ſo rare that accurate inveſtigation is neceſſary to collect them from a variety of books, and to fortify them with proofs. Alas! ſir, you may as well tell a man who has purchaſed a lottery-ticket that he is not the perſon deſtined to carry off the *twenty thouſand*.

Having given you this very proper ſcolding, Mr. Urban, in which I am certain I ſhall be joined by all neices and nephews who are looking up to batchelor uncles and maiden aunts, not to ſpeak of dutiful ſons, permit me to remark that few things of late ſeem to have become more difficult than to grow old. And this difficulty is increaſed by a variety of circumſtances.

In the firſt place, it does not appear to be very *reputable* to grow old. This I may fairly deduce from the common practice of denying the fact, when it is become very obvious. The accuſation has long been felt as a diſgrace, and it is repelled accordingly with ſpirit and firmneſs, of tone at leaſt, if not of limb. The *rationale* of this I cannot furniſh. It may, perhaps, for I

wiſh

wish in all disputed cases to take the favourable side, it may, I say, perhaps, arise from a modest consciousness that we are not possessed of those attributes of gravity and wisdom which add a dignity to old age, and that we scorn to attempt the performance of a character which we have not studied. This idea is probably taken from the stage practice, but it might as well be remembered that although some young men fail in playing the parts of old men, they are not so ridiculous as old men attempting the juvenility of youth. And I would also wish to take another hint from the stage. We applaud the wisdom of those actors who in their youth have chosen such characters as become them in their old age. Let this be attended to.

In the second place, it is not very pleasant to grow old, and the difficulty of every thing is enhanced by want of will to perform it. Yet one would suppose that we should learn to accustom ourselves to what we cannot avoid; but I know not how it is, we are always so very busy in doing, or in projecting what is to be done, that we cannot admit the incumbrance of age to approach before its time. Yet I often suspect that time, like money, is sunk in value, and that twenty years will not go so far now, as they would have done a century ago. I am most inclined to be of this opinion when I compare the *Opera Omnia* of the seventeenth century, with the pretty little volumes called "whole works" of the eighteenth. There certainly was a period when men had leisure to write what we have not leisure to read.

This unwillingness to grow old produces scenes of some amusement, awkward imitations of youth, and attempts at vigorous frolic, which plainly demonstrate what part of life men would render permanent if they could. This arises from confounding the age of the mind with that of the body. Senilis, whom I mentioned before, has not learned to distinguish between healthy and frivolous old age. It is pleasant to see an old man walk ten miles without fatigue, it is the certificate of a temperate life; but to hear him boast of feats of gallantry, and sing indecent songs, I know nothing so monstrous, so unnatural, so decay of faculties so pitiable. Such men may think to steal into old age unperceived, but they are soon detected. But enough of this, lest you should think I have got one of the symptoms of old age, garrulity.

P. 782. D. L. M. is more severe upon Plain Truth than I thought necessary in my notice of his letter on the iniquity of pews. But is it not true, Mr. Urban, that we owe pews to the Reformation, and that before that time the churches had none? and is not the change owing to this circumstance, that the Reformed church, desirous of imparting to the people a knowledge of her doctrines, provided them with suitable accommodations? It is in vain to tell us that there was a time when people could sit or stand comfortably in churches without pews or upon benches. We know that men once wore armour, but we think very good soldiers may be made without the incumbrance. If the constitutions of men are less hardy, we must take the more care of them; and I think very great care indeed ought to be taken to prevent any person from saying that he *caught cold at church!* I have known worse consequences from one cold caught at church than from twenty caught at a theatre or ball-room. Some very worthy friends of mine, from having caught a cold at church, have been so much affected as never to expose themselves in that place again; a resolution which I never knew any one make in the case of a disorder caught at the Opera or the playhouse. I do not pretend to medical skill, but I humbly presume that there must be something very particular in colds caught at church, not affecting only the body, but the mind, and creating an *indisposition* (or want of disposition) whenever the church is mentioned.

By the bye, architecturally speaking, churches are deformed by pews and galleries. They antiently made no part of an architect's plan, and cannot be introduced even in a print without destroying the effect of his skill. But in the construction of modern churches they are not so much out of place; and if they sometimes hide beauties, make ample amends by concealing defects and saving the reputation of the builder. Let me add, that it is neither an unpleasant nor unpromising sign that the galleries and additional accommodations in most of our London churches have been made within the last sixty years, and made because there was a

necessity

neceſſity for them. It is comfortable to reflect on this, and on the revived ſpirit of public religion of late, notwithſtanding the *well-meant* endeavours of our new Philoſophiſts, who in eſſays, novels, romances, poems, &c. have taken infinite pains to deprive us of that "which not enriches them," but would "make us poor indeed." SECUNDER.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 20.

THE monaſtery of St. Leonard, about a quarter of a mile Eaſt from Stamford *(ſee Pl. II.)*, was originally built about 658, at the ſame time with Peterborough minſter, but finiſhed before it; and was the oldeſt conventual church in South Mercia. It was rebuilt, in 1082, by William the Conqueror and William Kærleph, biſhop of Durham, who gave it as a cell to the monks of Durham. That part of the front now ſtanding meaſures 33 feet, and is deſervedly admired. The aiſles are both deſtroyed. A conſiderable part of the nave remains; but is ſuppoſed to be not more than one-fifth of the original building. See Mr. Harrod's very amuſing Hiſtory of Stamford, vol. I. p. 61.

Nothing more ſtrongly evinces the ſingular utility of the Humane Society, than the variety of caſes communicated to Dr. Hawes concerning that excellent charity. The extraordinary reſtoration of a young gentleman by the Rev. Mr. Buckle, deſcribed in ſo feeling and pathetic a manner in p. 784, cannot but impreſs the mind of every impartial, diſpaſſionate reader with ſentiments peculiarly grand and awakening. Mr. Buckle ſeems to have conducted himſelf upon the aweful momentous occaſion, with ſo much judgment, ſteadineſs, and propriety, that he may truly ſay, "Exegi monumentum ære perennius." Lord Henniker's writing to the Doctor, indicates that love of humanity, that ardent zeal and affection, which reflect a diſtinguiſhed luſtre upon nobility. His Lordſhip well knew how highly gratifying it muſt be to the friends of virtue, to peruſe an account ſo admirably calculated to call forth every benevolent, every ſympathetic principle within us.

The publick are much indebted to Dr. Hawes, for ſo frequently preſenting us with a ſtriking diſplay of the infinite benefit which ſociety has derived in ſo noble a cauſe. I conclude all in the words of an eminent Prelate.

"May every branch and ſpecies of benevolence for ever flouriſh and abound. May its divine and bleſſed influence ſpread continually wider and wider, till it takes in every creature under heaven, and leaves not one miſery unalleviated, one grievance unredreſſed." CLERICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 7.

THE obſervations of your correſpondent, An Architect, p. 701, will, I hope, meet the eye of ſome of our reverend Prelates, whoſe province it is to remedy thoſe evils he juſtly complains of. To gain admiſſion into a church or chapel upon the Eſtabliſhment is almoſt ſimilar to that of a Theatre; for you cannot be accommodated with a ſeat for your devotions, *although for a very ſhort time*, without paying for it. Having lately occaſion to go to Ramſgate for three weeks for the benefit of my health in ſea-bathing, I was extremely ſurprized upon going with my wife to the chapel there, with the *pew-opener's demanding* ONE SHILLING from each perſon for each time of admiſſion to divine ſervice *; and, notwithſtanding the payment of ſuch demand, we were neither accommodated with haſſocks or prayer-books. It may be ſaid, I ought to have taken proper books with me; the truth is I did ſo, and lent them to two ladies on my right hand, who had alſo paid for their admiſſion. If thoſe demands, Mr. Urban, were made for the ſupport of charity children I ſhould have cheerfully acquieſced; or if an extraordinary expence had been incurred in ſupport of church muſick, for I am a lover of ſacred harmony, I ſhould moſt readily, although a ſtranger, have ſubſcribed towards it, inſtead of the clerk's ſinging alone amidſt the ſmiles of the congregation.

The pews in churches and chapels, as complained of by your correſpondent Plain Truth, cannot be removed, being often private property frequently attached to a freehold houſe, conſequently conveyed in the ſame manner as other property, and the right has been often eſtabliſhed by courts of law; ſtill, I think, ſome power lays with the Dioceſan to compel thoſe who do not uſe their ſeats to let others into them, and not, as Plain Truth juſtly obſerves,

* The terms of admiſſion were affixed upon the doors; and each perſon, not hiring a ſeat for a month or longer time, muſt pay one ſhilling.

obſerves, turn the keys upon them and leave their neighbours to ſhift for themſelves or at the mercy of the pew-openers, as truly ſtated by your correſpondent Secunder, p. 812, with whoſe ſentiments I perfectly coincide upon the ſubject.

I much admire the Communion ſervice being read at the Communion table; and ſorry I am to obſerve in moſt churches and chapels the reading-deſk and pulpit placed in the nave, a poſition which wholly prevents moſt part of the congregation from ſeeing the miniſter in that elevated part of devotion. Could not the whole ſervice with propriety be read at the Communion table, and thoſe erections removed? It ſurely would add much more to the dignity of a miniſter, than ſeeing him leaning upon the reading deſk, and alſo add grace to the preacher. MENTOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 11.

I OBSERVED in a news-paper of laſt year containing the debates of the Houſe of Lords in Ireland, that the celebrated title of Earl of Roſcommon, ſo long conſidered extinct, has been claimed, and allowed to Mr. Dillon. I ſhould conſider myſelf obliged to any of your correſpondents who could inform me from what Earl of the noble family the preſent Lord deſcends. In 1789 it was conſidered as an extinct title by Mr. Archdale. Wentworth Dillon, the celebrated Earl of Roſcommon, left no iſſue, but he left a more durable monumment of his name in his works.

"Roſcommon not more learn'd than good,
With manners gen'rous as his noble blood;
To him the wit of Greece and Rome was known,
And ev'ry author's merit, but his own."

So ſung Pope, who in another place characterizes the noble Earl as the only unſpotted bard of his time.

"Unhappy Dryden! in all Charles's days
Roſcommon boaſts alone unſpotted lays."

From the houſe of Dillon in Ireland, beſides the Earls of Roſcommon, ſprung the Viſcounts Dillon, Lords Clanbrooke, and the Dillons in France, &c. They deſcend from the antient monarchs of Ireland, and their anceſtor was given the title of Delion (now Dillon), which ſignifies *brave*; by marriage they became princes of Aquitaine until diſpoſſeſſed by King Henry II. in 1172, who brought Sir Henry Delion an infant to England, who afterwards went with King John (then Earl of Morton) to Ireland, and was rewarded with large grants of land, and was progenitor of this noble houſe. Your inſertion of this in your pages will oblige A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 6.

I HAVE been alluded to (in p. 787) as having offered ſome remarks on the ſubject of ghoſts. If by ſaying that I have offered remarks, R. C. means that I have produced any arguments either for or againſt the exiſtence of ghoſts, he has not underſtood my letter; and he muſt be a very ingenious perſon if from that letter he can diſcover whether I believe in ghoſts or not. My only intention was, to expoſe the badneſs of Monaco's reaſoning. In this I think I have ſucceeded, and from his ſilence I preſume that gentleman himſelf is ready to allow the ſame.

My preſent deſign is to point out one or two inaccuracies in R. C's miſcellaneous epiſtle. The parable of the rich man and Lazarus, ſhows only that on account of a great gulph between them neither of them could come over to the other. But it does not give the leaſt hint whether or no they were allowed to return to earth. There are, in my opinion, ſeveral parts of R. C's reaſoning quite as vulnerable as what he has advanced concerning the parable of Lazarus. All I ſhall take notice of at preſent is the extraordinary aſſertion that, in doubtful matters, we are to place no reliance upon the word of a man tinctured with infidelity. To quote this poſition is ſufficient to expoſe its abſurdity. And I ſhall not, unleſs R. C. chooſes to deny it once more, take the trouble of proving at length, that it is poſſible for an unbeliever to be an honeſt man.

The apparition raiſed by the witch of Endor certainly anſwers Monaco's definition of a ghoſt. "The ſpirit of a dead man returning in a viſible form to the world." ZENO.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 12.

IN addition to Mrs. Weſt's cenſure of the ſong in the Stranger, there is yet another charge to be brought againſt Mr. Sheridan on the ſcore of it. I mean that it exhibits as flagrant a *plagiariſm* as any which Doctor Ferrier has ſubſtantiated in the caſe of Sterne *verſus* Burton. In a ſong which I purchaſed at Bland's muſic-ſhop,

shop, in Holborn, in the year 1794, intituled, "Think not my love," and professing to be set to music by Thomas Wright (I conjecture, organist at Newcastle upon Tyne, and composer of the pretty opera called Rusticity), are the following words:

"This treasur'd grief, this lov'd despair,
My lot for ever be;
But, dearest, may the pangs I bear
Be never known to thee!"

Now, without insisting that the opening *thought* in Mr. Sheridan's famous song has been borrowed from that of "Think not my love," the second *verse* is manifestly such a theft of the lines I have quoted, as entirely overturns Mr. Sheridan's claim to originality in the matter; unless "Think not my love" has been written by *him*, and he can be proved to have only stolen from himself; which question the composer I have named (the song bears no *author's* name) will, perhaps, be able to settle. J. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 7.

AN old-fashioned maxim says, "tread on a worm and it will turn;" but whether it turns in retaliation or for self-defence is not stated, though it is generally understood as implying the latter; and in that sense I am induced to take up the pen "against a sea of troubles;" which, I hope, by opposing, will "*end* them." As my present occupations will not allow me to trifle with *time*, I shall briefly correct a few errors, false quotations, and unwarrantable deductions, made by the Reviewer of my "Beauties of Wiltshire," in p. 631.

I do not acknowledge, nor did I ever intimate, that the Marquis of Landsdown was the "*first prompter*" of the work. What the Reviewer means by the following mangled sentence, I cannot comprehend: "That Wiltshire is hardly noticed in the scanty records transmitted to us from the meagre pages of the antient historians (p. 7), is owing to its extensive plains being thinly peopled."

A Reviewer should be *scrupulously correct in phrases*. But if any "*fallies of pertness*" appear in the following *descriptive* lines, they are unknown to me. I wrote them with a view of *characterising* the place (Wardour castle), not with the most remote idea of censure or satire:

"The embellishments of this mansion (speaking generally) appear to be associated with ideas of Religion. Monks curiously carved in ivory; crucifixes elegantly wrought; paintings of saints and martyrs, both male and female; holy families, resurrections, and ascensions, are strewed about the house in great numbers and variety."

The following passage is stigmatized as *flippant*; I am unconscious wherein its flippancy consists:

"The operations of original genius are ever eccentric. The man who spurns the shackles of custom, and dares to act from the emotions of his own bold and animated mind, uninfluenced by the power of habit, and uncontrolled by the scorn and contumely which the ignorant and the vulgar are ever prepared to cast on those who forsake the beaten track, is a phænomenon that seldom visits the lower world; yet such a phænomenon was Mr. Giles Hussey."

Among other *obscure* passages contained in this critique, the following is (to my dull perception) totally incomprehensible:

"The lake, grotto, bridge, pantheon, and two Bristol crosses, are properly characterized; but it is not easy to conceive that *the bridge in the print is a rustic one*, for it cannot be *the Chinese* one that is REMOVED."

The Reviewer has strangely perverted my reasonings by his remarks on the antient Roman station called VERLUCIO. After stating that *I* am inclined to fix it at Warminster, he alledges as *my* reason that Wandsdyke, the two camps of Roundway and Oldbury, are in its vicinity. How am I to account for this perversion? I cannot *easily* suppose that a critic would presume to animadvert on a work without at *least* reading it; nor can I suppose him void of comprehension. I explicidly stated (on the authority of the Rev. Mr. Leman), "that Verlucio was stationed near *Heddington*" and *not at Warminster*; which statement I endeavoured to substantiate, by describing its situation on the *Via Julia*, between *Aqua Solis* and *Cunetio*: its proximity to several springs, and the two formidable camps of Roundway and Oldbury, &c. a situation nearly twenty miles from Warminster. The *remains* of Ludgershall castle are too *trifling* to be worthy of engraving. I may, perhaps, think very different on this subject to the majority of antiquaries, for I deem

I deem objects of this kind unworthy the notice of an artist or author, when so far mutilated as to render their *shape, architecture,* or *peculiarities,* undistinguishable.

I *thank* him for his typographical corrections; *thank* him for the honour he did me by appropriating so much room to my humble, juvenile specimen of Topography; and was pleased to find that my opinions on two or three subjects should merit the commendation, and coincide with those of a veteran Reviewer.

It is, to me, very unpleasant and *distressing* to have "this war of words;" nor should I have taken up the gauntlet in the present instance, but from the persuasion of some friends in the county of Wilts, who informed me that this Review had affected my reputation with *some* persons in that county. Thus instigated, I appeal to your impartiality, Mr. Urban, to allow this witness to appear in my defence at your bar. Should his evidence obtain any credit with the jury, I may still hope for a favourable decision; and that, "with all its faults," it will have a candid hearing with a British tribunal.

Two or three more remarks, and I have done. As the Reviewer is very *rigid* in his corrections of Orthography, I shall beg leave to correct *him* in return. Chippenham is not the place of my nativity, nor have I given any intimation to that effect. I do not conceive that the productions of Humphrey Beckham, or his master Rosgrave, entitled them to rank with the *Statuarius* mentioned by Walpole.

For Josiah Smith read *Joshua* Smith; for Hamerton read *Hamilton*; for *pictorial*, see Ash's Dictionary; for Ledyard, Tregose, read *Ledyard-Tregose*, a place belonging to the Bolingbroke family; and for Rainsby read *Ramsbury*. I am sorry to observe that the Reviewer was offended with my "*fine writing*." If I have *inadvertently* sinned in that particular, "I knew it not, thought it not," nor do I believe I shall ever be guilty again of the like offence; at least I *fear* that no discriminating critic will discover a superabundance of that article in my productions.

J. Britton.

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 7.

MANY of your correspondents have shewn great ability in their observations on the subject of Natural History; and certainly they could not have chosen any investigation more amusing to themselves, or more entertaining to their readers. Permit me to point out to them a subject which I do not remember to have seen treated of by any Naturalist. From what cause, and for *what purpose* (since nothing is in vain), are those excretions which are peculiar to the *civet*, the *castor*, the *musk deer*, and some other animals? A comparison between the mode of living of musk deer with the *musk cavy*, the *musk beaver*, the *musk ox*, the *musky* and *perfuming shrews*, the *weeper*, and the *orange monkey*, may probably throw some light upon the productive cause of that drug; there is also an excretory secretion on the back of the *piccary*, and a similar one on the *rectum* of a dog, which I have never seen accounted for.

Since I am on the subject of natural history, permit me to point out a seeming absurdity in the writings of the late Dr. *John Hunter*, who, in distinguishing the different species of animals, supposes that "*they were all originally wild*;" and, therefore, "*that those animals which remain wild are the original stock.*" If at the Creation animals had not been tame, our first parents, unarmed as they were, could not have existed. Milton was of this opinion, when in describing their situation he says,

"About them frisking play'd
All beasts of th' Earth, since wild, and of all chase
In wood or wilderness, forest or den;
Sporting the lion ramp'd, and in his paw
Dandled the kid; bears, tygers, ounces, pards,
Gambol'd before them; the unwieldy elephant,
To make them mirth, us'd all his might, and wreath'd
His lithe proboscis, &c.

Yours, &c. Eboracensis.

Mr. Urban, *Southampton, Oct.* 10.

YOUR correspondent Clericus, p. 717, may find the word "Britanniæ" *itself* twice used by Catullus in the plural number.

"Hunc Galliæ timent, timent Britanniæ."
Carm. XXVI. 21.

"Mavult, quam Syrias, Britanniasque."
Carm. XLII. 22.

And the form was so common amongst the Romans (as may be seen from

from these two lines, in which there are no less than four instances of it), in speaking of their colonies, that there can be no want of classical authority, even if Pliny's were not sufficient, for the Latin title of our much-loved king.

The portraits of Sir Thomas White, at least such as are called so, your very valuable correspondent R. C. p. 787, is certainly right in suggesting, cannot be rare. There is one in the council-room at Southampton, as nearly as I can remember, of the same size and figure, in the scarlet gown and chain, as that amongst the founders of colleges, &c. in the picture-gallery at Oxford; and on the top and sides of the frame is the following inscription:

"Thomas White, miles, aldermanus civitatis London'. Natus apud Readinge, in comitatu Berks. Fundator collegii Sancti Johannis Baptistæ et aulæ Glouceſt. in Oxon. cum 24 civitates hujus regni Angliæ suis ditasset operibus *."

The last sentence evidently referring to the words, "Obiit anno Dom. 1566, ætatis suæ 72;" which are in the upper corner, on the same (the right-hand) side of the picture, and in the opposite one his arms, with the motto "Auxiliu' meu' a Domino."

On the bottom of the frame:

"A worthy benefactor, who gave unto this towne and county of Southampton, and to 28 other cytties and townes, every 24 yeares, 104l. and many other workes of charity."

Is it not, therefore, probable that, beside those in the hall of his college and the picture gallery at Oxford, there may be one of these portraits (on the originality or authenticity of which I have not the smallest pretensions to decide) in each of the places which partook of his extensive bounty? Amongst which Chester, Coventry, Leicester, and Salisbury, have been already mentioned. There are fellowships also at St. John's attached to Bristol, Reading, and Tunbridge; it is needless, I should imagine, to add London to the list, though as a native and inhabitant I should be glad to increase it by paying such a tribute to his memory as a benefactor; also to Southampton; and perhaps some others of your correspondents may enable you to complete the number.

In p. 594, b. the word נקל the first in the column is by mistake exactly transposed. T. M.

* The same is inscribed at Leicester. Edit.

Mr. Urban, *Chester, Sept.* 25.

Dryden's judgment on Rymer's "Remarks on the Tragedies of the last Age," is this: "All writers ought to study this critique as the best account I have ever seen of the Antients; that the model of tragedy he has here given is excellent, and extremely correct; but that it is not the only model of all tragedy, because it is too much circumscribed in plot, characters, &c.; and, lastly, that we may be taught here justly to admire and imitate the Antients, without giving them the preference, with this author, in prejudice to our own country." Is it not extraordinary that a piece which Dryden not only praised, but answered, should be allowed to run out of print? I think the publick should be indulged with a new edition of this little tract, with the heads of Dryden's answer subjoined; and perhaps Mr. Preston's "Reflections on the Choice of Subjects for Tragedy among the Greek Writers," which is only to be found in the sixth volume of the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy. These three pieces united would form a very interesting volume.

There is another piece of Rymer's also become very scarce: it is intituled, "A short View of Tragedy." This also should be reprinted. In fact, Mr. Urban, nothing should now be withheld from the publick that would be likely to save our sinking stage. I should, therefore, be glad to see a republication of Dryden's "Essay on Dramatic Poesy," and good translations of Metastatio's "Estratto dell Arte Poetica d'Aristotile," and Lessing's Dramaturgie.

In turning over the Epistle Dedicatory to the "Rival Ladies" the other day, I was surprized to observe Dryden saying, that Seneca found it impossible to present the scattered limbs of Hyppolitus on the stage. Now the fact is, the scattered limbs of Hyppolitus are exhibited; and, in intimation of this bloody spectacle, there is also an exhibition of scattered limbs in an Italian tragedy, intituled, "Acripenda;" of which a long analysis is given in the "Historical Memoir on Italian Tragedy."

Having mentioned this work, give me leave to express a wish that some person, qualified for the task, would undertake an history of Spanish tragedy on the same plan.

There

There is, I believe, no complete verſion of the tragedies of Seneca in Engliſh, yet they are certainly not unworthy an Engliſh dreſs. Whatever their faults may be, they have many beauties. I therefore hope they will ſhortly find a tranſlator every way qualified to do them juſtice. There are ſeveral Italian tranſlations of them; and the Italian dramatiſts of the 16th and 17th centuries ſeem to have had many obligations to them.

Though no man feels a greater reſpect for the managers of our theatres than I do, I ſincerely hope the plan mentioned in your Magazine, LXXL p. 38, will be carried into execution by the Imperial Parliament, or at leaſt taken into conſideration. Dramatic poets ought to be a national care; they ought not to be left to the mercy of the managers. Z.

The Purſuits of Architectural Innovation. No. XL.

Ragland Caſtle.

AUGUST remains! reliét of loyal attachment! how ſhall I approach your rifled and disfigured walls, erſt the abode of all thoſe virtues that adorn the high-born and the brave, now the ſhelter of ravens, owls, and ſerpents! once the feſtive reſort, the happy ſcenes of every earthly joy, now the lonely ruin, the dreary memento of all ſublunary things! The laſt great name* that ſaw the end, O Ragland, of thy ſad fate, well upheld all the honours of his renowned anceſtors, in unbounded hoſpitality to his Sovereign, in his defending in thy mounds Charles's royal ſtate againſt his traiterous ſubjects; and who until the direful hour when reſiſtance was in vain, nay until death itſelf, ſtill avowed his love and fidelity to his royal maſter, and his unchangeable devotion to regal authority. Magnanimous Worceſter! let the remembrance of thy patriotic conſtancy, thy unſhaken zeal, thy unabating courage, ever ſtand before me; and, though in humble wiſe, let me bend to the government of Kings, let me ſtill adhere to the cauſe in which I have embarked, the defence of the Antiquities of this country; and, although environed by envenomed malice, poiſonous calumny, by fawning ſycophants to ſordid intereſt and adulated power, by the deſtroyers of our antient arts and their infatuated patronizers, ſtill let me to the laſt, while I have truth in my breaſt, and this literary protection of univerſal information to do me right, maintain a part, which has the good of my country's hiſtoric evidences as its chiefeſt end! Worceſter fell a martyr; and ſo may I; but no matter. To ſuffer is the lot of all, ſome for their evil deeds, and others for acts, which, if they have not univerſal benefit for their end, have ſome grand points to gain, which may re-light an *extinguiſhed lamp* of aſſociated ſcience to illumine a future day, when Antiquities will be truly followed and truly admired.

The cannon of Fairfax's beſieging army made havock of the greater part of the citadel, or keep, the grand gate of entrance, the buildings on the Weſtern part of the caſtle, great hall, chapel, &c.; yet, if ſome late publications are correct, more ruthleſs deſpoliations and defacements have been perpetrated on this pile of late years for common uſes, as mending roads, repairing hovels, &c. than ever was done under the force of a furious Oliverian commander; and winked at by thoſe who leaſt of all ſhould be unconcerned, when the brighteſt gem in their anceſtrial line of fame can only emit a blaze, while it is reflected on from this ſilent memorial of all their paſſed honours!

The grand gate of entrance is moſt eminent for architectural ſkill; the avenue from which, leading into the great court, is excellent; and when the exploring viſitor has entered therein, he is immediately aſtoniſhed with the rich and uncommon front of the gallery-range backing the ſaid gate of entrance. On the right, while yet oppoſing himſelf to the gallery range, he ſees the exterior of the great hall, its porch, oriel window, gallery door, and on the left one of the towers of the gate of entrance, all ruſhing upon his notice, to fill up one of the moſt intereſting caſtellated court ſcenes, perhaps, to be witneſſed in the kingdom. On the other ſides of the court are to be found the curious conſtructed oven, kitchen, and other domeſtic offices. The interior of the hall evinces in various fine objects the grandeur of its original finiſhings, and of every other apartment within this once ſplendid reſidence. Some veſtiges of the chapel create attention, as does the ſite of the fountain

* Marquis of Worceſter, in the reign of Charles I.

fountain court; and all our antiquarian pleaſure is brought to its limits of obſervation by paſſing through another remnant gate of entrance on to the terrace, which at this day retains its ſmooth enamelled ſurface, inſenſibly withdrawing our notice from the ſublime efforts of human art, to dwell with unſpeakable ſenſations on Nature's never-changing works. Abergavenny's tremendous mountains called me to their cloud-topped ſummits. I then returned, and while re-paſſing all the ſuffering and neglected beauties of the place, I vented a wiſh that he, their preſent owner, might in ſome hour of penſive recollection receive an emotion (known only to emulating minds) in giving way to conſider how Ragland would appear if once more reſtored to all its former powers. Walls may be made good, decorations renewed, and roofs, cielings, floors, wainſcoting, and every manſion adornment, re-conſtructed, combining antient magnificence with modern accommodation. This might eaſily be brought to paſs, if *real* reſtoration ſhould be the order from him who alone can give life to this ſuggeſted plan. Deluſion! ſo fly my thoughts as I onward go. Let me feaſt on this ideal banquet; how tranſporting! AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

Indagator Wintonienſis, however he may, in his ſtrictures on me in your laſt, p. 789, by a kind of ſide-wind, affect a lukewarm eſtimation of the arts of our anceſtors, and a profeſſion of ſatisfaction in witneſſing the progreſs of my profeſſional labours; yet I, in unqualified ſentiments, declare I doubt the ſincerity of either. In my "mind's eye" I ſee him advancing forward as a ſupporter and approver of the Roman and Grecian modes of building in preference to the antient architecture of this kingdom, and a vindicator of that ſyſtem of demolition made manifeſt among us of ſuch national works. Seeing the day of triumph of the heathen ſchool is now declining in England, in favour of an unnatural and illegitimate revival of our antient ſtyles, he endeavours with trembling hands to keep alive a ſickly flame of adoration to the forced imitation of foreign architecture; and, ſo feeble is this dying light, that he blindly miſtakes the purpoſes of thoſe my Numbers which he alludes to; for it is evident that I in no w arraign Sir C. Wren in his general capacity as an architect conſtructing buildings after the Roman and Grecian "ways;" but as a wanton deſtroyer of Old St. Paul's, and as being *one* of the firſt of thoſe who applied the "nick-name" of "Gothic" to ſtigmatize our antient architecture; and from no other authority than his own writings. Let Indagator remember that I, previous to theſe my objectionable Numbers, p. 33, called on the world for information, to know in what authors, anterior to the literary works of Sir Chriſtopher, I might find this ſaid word "Gothic" as a deſignation of that ſtyle of architecture among us, of which the pointed-arch is the principal feature, as in my readings I had never met with the word earlier than Sir Chriſtopher's writings. But all were ſilent. Had Indagator then taken the pains to ſatisfy my requeſt as he has now, I might have avoided ſo great a crime as bringing into queſtion ſo celebrated a name as Sir Chriſtopher Wren. Indagator, no doubt, had his particular and private reaſons for reſerving the reſult of his deep reſearches into various writers on this ſubject until the preſent moment. I repeat, I did not affirm that I had found out the *firſt* perſon who, in his reflections on our antient architecture, had made uſe of the offenſive term "Gothic;" my concluſions were, p. 416, "thus have I traced this architectural malady *near* to its contaminated ſource," &c. &c. It muſt be pretty plain to both our readers, that the loads of abuſe raked together in Sir Chriſtopher's papers, and hurled indiſcriminately on all our antient works, are ſufficient to condemn his taſte in regard to ſuch (I again repeat) excellence of all earthly ſcientific labours. How little does Indagator know of the innumerable characters attached to our antient pointed arch ſtyle! Has he for "18 years" paſſed his days in unwearied ſtudying and minutely *drawing* from their "undeſcribable charms?" Has he traced the interſection of ſemi-circular arches in the architectural works raiſed during the Saxon æra? Has he felt conviction, that from ſuch union of forms aroſe the firſt cauſe that gave birth to ſo wonderful a ſpecies of art, which, in after-ages, made the pointed-arch ſtyle the univerſal mode of conſtructure among us? Has he, I ſay, traced this firſt feature, burſting as it were from its parent ſtock, ſtanding alone the

pride

pride of a new-birth in ſcience? followed the ſportive variations of its mouldings, ornaments, and devices, and beheld it at laſt appear diveſted of all the ſingularities which marked the origin from whence it ſprung? The reigns of Henry I. II. and III. bore the magic viſion along; and in Edward III's day all its glories were then fixed in the ſeat of univerſal admiration! Why does Indagator name to me Burgos, Milan, Paris, Sante Chapelle, Rheims, St. Bertin, cathedral of St. Omer's; or conjure up the Rollas, Tancreds, the Williams, and the Boemonds, Charlemagne, &c. to my "affrighted ears?" It is poſſible a pointed-arch might in foreign climes, as with us, riſe to ſtrike the wondering ſight; but it is with Indagator to explain whether he there ſaw thoſe other "excellencies" which all crowd to form that grand whole which ſo wonderfully diſtinguiſhes our national works. Let him compare his DRAWINGS, with our cluſtered columns, in their baſes, capitals, the architraves they ſupport, cornices, groins, boſſes, windows, tracery-work, crockets, finials, ornamented compartments, niches, turrets, battlements, parapets, ſpires, towers, porches, fonts, tombs, monuments, choir-ſcreens, ſtalls, altar-ſcreens, monumental chapels, ſhrines, and every other *particle* that yet dazzle and arreſt the eye of the unprejudiced mind, uncontaminated with the habits of continental perigrinations. Here let Indagator pauſe; and, if he is an Engliſhman, let him conſider how poor an office it is to endeavour to put by the zeal of a lover of his country's architectural ſplendour, and ſtrive to envelope all their beauties, by caſting them behind the efforts either of the Roman or the Grecian ſchools, of the promiſcuous ſtartings-up of a pointed arch made on foreign ground, with accompaniments as different from our antient ſtructural embelliſhments as Indagator's veneration for England's architectural fame is from that profeſſional awe with which I behold and regard it.

What a debaſing conſideration it is, that the reverend guardians of New College chapel, Oxford, could find no other defender than Wiccamicus I. p. 801, to anſwer my requeſts (p. 701), why their doors were ſhut during divine ſervice, to the excluſion of pious-diſpoſed perſons, anxious to ſee their new order of church-arrangement, and hear the muſical celebration of their evening's devotion! But no more at this time; I am preparing my materials for the further illuſtration of my ſummer tour; among which *memoranda* the Purſuits of Architectural Innovation in the city of Oxford will form no inconſiderable part. Learned and devout Seminary, I ſhall knock at all your college gates! conducted by antient *munificence* on one ſide, and modern *improvement* on the other; thus *guarded* and *inſtructed*, ſoon I come!

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 16.

IT is a melancholy reflection, that, when the undertakers of County Hiſtories propoſe their plans, they either fail of encouragement, or want activity to proceed. Two of this deſcription have been called away by Death before they could anſwer the calls of their ſubſcribers and the publick; the intended Hiſtorians of Cheſhire and Holderneſs. The labours of the former have indeed been reſumed by a countryman, and the collections of the other are ſaid to be in ſafe hands. A third has undertaken two Counties, and executed neither. But what ſhall we ſay to the Hiſtorian of Devon, on whom there have been frequent calls, and no man anſwers? He is above correcting his palpable errors when pointed out, or continuing to digeſt the materials of which he ſo loudly and ſo juſtly vaunts. He puts us off with a ſong and a controverſy; and, when we aſk for information in county hiſtory, we have a compliment to Lord De Dunſtanville, and a Philippic at Dr. Hawker. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 17.

CATO is introduced lamenting over the dead body of his ſon,

"What pity 'tis
That we can die but once to ſave our country!"

Your Obituary has beſtowed that faculty on the Rev. *Philip Roſenhagen*, to whom report aſcribed the celebrated letters of Junius: 1. about the cloſe of the year 1796 (LXVI. 1059; LXVII. 249); 2. at Colombo, Sept. 1797 (LXVII. 254). You would gratify public as well as private curioſity, if you could by any means aſcertain which of theſe two dates is right.

CANTABRIGIENSIS.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 16.

THE father of Col. Lauriſton, who brought over the ratification of the peace from France, was ſon of William Law, brother of the great financier, Law of Lauriſton; of whoſe eventful hiſtory a copious and entertaining account is given in Mr. Nichols's Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire, III. p. 487.

He married a native of the Iſle of France, by whom he had ſeven ſons and two daughters, moſt of them born at Pondicherry, where he was governor; and realized a great fortune, but loſt the bulk of it by the robbery of one caravan. He was, however, enabled to ſettle in France with a ſmall but comfortable independence; and his family were provided for by the Court as ſons of noblemen. The firſt-born died an infant. The Colonel and another brother were educated for the army, two other ſons for the royal navy, and one for the church. The eldeſt in the navy died in the expedition of D'Entrecaſteaux round the world in ſearch of La Perouſe. The third ſon, the preſent colonel, emigrated with his four younger brothers in 1792. He was twin-brother to the fourth, who was an officer in the navy, entered the regiment of Heiter in the pay of England, and was taken and ſhot by order of Tallien or one of his deputies; the fifth, educated for the army, went in the Engliſh ſervice to St. Domingo, and is now ſettled at Jamaica; the ſixth lives at Liverpool; and the ſeventh is now partner in the houſe of Johnſton, Law, and Co. in London.

The Colonel owes his fortune to having been educated in the military ſchool at Paris with Bonaparte. They were boys, ſtudents together, and are now nearly of the ſame age. It has been ſtated that, after being a lieutenant in the French artillery, he entered into the Auſtrian ſervice, and was taken priſoner in Italy, when, making himſelf known to Bonaparte, he was recollected with emotions of affection and eſteem, and ſaved his life by entering as a private in the French ſervice. But this has been publicly contradicted. Inſtead of being merely an adventurer, his riſe was owing to a ſeries of ſervices rendered during the war; and to Bonaparte he was a boſom friend; has been the conſtant companion in all his perils; accompanied him to Egypt; and was with him when he was overſet in the carriage returning from Italy, and alſo when going to the Opera in December laſt, when the infernal machine was let off to deſtroy him.

John, the father of the colonel, baron Lauriſton, paſſed ſeveral years in India both in a civil and military capacity; the laſt offices he held there were thoſe of governor of Pondicherry, commander in chief of all the French eſtabliſhments, preſident of all their councils, and his majeſty's commiſſary. He was a chevalier de St. Louis, mareſchal des camps, and armées de ſa Majeſté tres chretienne, and conſtantly reſident in Paris. This dignified character, on being informed that Mr. Wood was making collections for a topographical hiſtory of Cramond pariſh (ſee our vol. LXV. 319), was ſo obliging as to tranſmit to him a MS hiſtory of his family, written by himſelf, and accompanied with a moſt polite letter; and Mr. W. gladly embraced this opportunity of publicly acknowledging with gratitude this inſtance of attention, the more condeſcending, as he happened to be an entire ſtranger to the Mareſchal. Hiſtory of Cramond, in the Life of Mr. Law, p. 2, from whence the following pedigree is taken.

Yours, &c. H. D.

Andrew Law, miniſter of Neilſton.

Jean Campbell = William, younger ſon, goldſmith, at Edinburgh, purchaſed the lands of Lauriſton, four miles North-weſt from it, died at Paris.

Cath Knolles, da. of Nicholas Earl of Banbury. = John, b. 1671, financier, d. 1729, 58.

Andrew, died ſ. p.

William, born 1675, director-general of the Eaſt-India Company, and the Royal Bank, in France, died 1752, 77.

Robert, Hugh — died ſingle.

John, died at Maeſtricht, 1734.

a dau. d. 1790, 80. = William, Viſcount Wallingford.

John, governor of Pondicherry, &c. living 1794.

James, d. at the Iſle of France, 1767, commander in chief of the India Company's troops, and knight of St. Louis.

ſeven ſons, including the Colonel Negotiator.

Mr.

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 12.

MR. LAURISTON is ſuppoſed the heir of the Lauriſton property (not very conſiderable), if agreeably to the laws of the country he is capable of holding it. If he is the repreſentative of the family of Law, he has the beſt title to the eſtate. From ſome circumſtances perhaps he is not aware of this, as it has been aſſerted that very little difficulties had ariſen reſpecting this eſtate, owing to the claims which the repreſentatives of Law might have to it; and the perſons intereſted were very anxious to aſcertain what had become of Law's family, who were ſettled in France. M. Lauriſton is a young man about 26 years of age. He is a very handſome perſon, of the middling ſize, perfectly well made, with a countenance animated and engaging. His complexion is dark, and appears to be ſun-burnt; a circumſtance advantageous to a military character. He is dreſſed in the French Huſſar or Cavalry uniform. On the breaſt the embroidery is very profuſe! the coat blue, with looſe epaulets; the pantaloons, blue likewiſe, were ornamented with a very rich embroidery near half a foot broad, but in a taſteful ſtyle, on the outward ſeam; he wears his hair without powder. As he is a remarkably good-looking young man, with a ſtyle of countenance quite adapted to this faſhion, his exterior will paſs with approbation the ordeal of all the curious. Beſides his perſonal merit, which is ſaid to be conſiderable, is an Aid-de-Camp to the Chief Conſul; and to all his titles adds that of having been the bearer of the preliminaries of Peace. M. Lauriſton diſtinguiſhed himſelf on a variety of occaſions in Italy; is eſteemed by Bonaparte; and a few months ago was at Copenhagen, on a miſſion of importance to the Daniſh Government.

A Reader of the Oracle.

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 27.

"THE very curious cloiſter" at Magdalen college, Oxford, p. 702, b. is not the only one exiſting in either of our Univerſities." There is a complete one adjoining the antechapel at New College; and, as it is more lofty than that at Magdalen college, it would perhaps for that reaſon have been the more admired by your correſpondent An Architect, if he had known of it.

R. C.

Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 11.

IN a letter vol. LXIII. p. 101, concerning the hawk which was brought from the Cape of Good Hope in Sept. 1793, with a golden collar about its neck, and an inſcription thereon intimating it to have belonged to King James the Firſt, T. S. mentions an anecdote (from an old MS.) of the loſs of one of the royal hawks. J. W. p. 218, had lately read the ſame MS. which appears to be Sir Anthony Weldon's "Court of King James," and quoted the paſſage alluded to. As they ſeem to agree in the fact of the hawk's diſappearing, I think there can be no doubt but that the hawk brought from the Cape was the ſame mentioned by Sir Anthony Weldon; and if any of your numerous correſpondents can inform me if the hawk is now living, and where, or, if dead, what became of it, as it muſt certainly have been worth preſerving as an inſtance of remarkable longevity, it will greatly oblige

Sedator.

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 15.

AS your correſpondent Cantab. p. 801, could only be prompted by zeal to ſerve the cauſe of literature, he will not, I am ſure, feel offended when I ſay, that his liſt of royal and noble authors forms but a very ſmall part of a catalogue which I have ſeen prepared by a friend of mine for the preſs, with biographical memoirs after the manner of Lord Orford; beſides, Cantab. has inſerted names which are not enrolled on the peerage; Viſcount Caſtlereagh is a peer by courteſy, and Lady O'Niel never exiſted. Mrs. O'Niel, whoſe poetry has been occaſionally publiſhed, died before her huſband was ennobled. By *Sir Horatio Walpole* is probably meant Horace, the late Lord Orford: Lord Cheſterfield is recorded in the laſt edition publiſhed by Robinſons. Of Will Hill, Marquis of Downſhire, John Fane, Earl of Weſtmorland, Charles Coote, Earl of Bellamont, I know no productions which would entitle them to a place in the catalogue; though they may poſſibly have publiſhed ſome parliamentary ſpeech; but of this I ſhould wiſh to be farther informed through the channel of your intereſting Magazine: but even this would ſcarcely be conſidered a qualification by a compiler on the plan purſued by his illuſtrious prototype.

Yours, &c. Oxoniensis.

171. M. Tullii Ciceronis *quæ vulgo feruntur Orationes Quatuor: I. Post Reditum in Senatu; II. Ad Quirites post Reditum; III. Pro Domo suâ; IV. De Haruspicum responsis. Recognovit, animadversiones integras* Jer. Marklandi *et* Jo. M. Gesneri, *suasque adjecit* Frid. Aug. Wolfius. Berolini, *impensis* F. T. La Garde. 1801.

THE aim of the learned editor is, chiefly, to investigate the important question, Whether these four *Orations*, hitherto admired as models of eloquence, be, in reality, the productions of Cicero, or whether they were composed by some rhetorician who assumed this celebrated name? The generally-received opinion, so strongly upheld by the lexicographer Gesner against the objections of the profound Markland, having been since adopted by scholars well versed in the knowledge of the Roman history and language, *to wit*, Dav. Ruhnkenius, President de Brosses, Adam Ferguson, and others, it cannot fail to prove highly interesting to behold the result of our ingenious editor's enquiries. In his examination of these pieces he analyses every passage that tends to elucidate this literary problem.

What still more enhances the importance of his discussion, and the difficulties of his process, is this: Many of the antients, such as Valerius Maximus, Asconius, Quintilian, Servius Honoratus, and the Latin panegyrists, have partly cited and partly imitated these harangues as Cicero's. If, therefore, they turn out to be suppositious, they must necessarily be assigned to a period of time nearly coëtaneous with the Roman orator's existence.

The editor pretends not to plume himself upon a grammatical interpretation of the work before us. Manutius, Hotoman, Grævius, and several other translators, have fulfilled this task: he rather chose to accompany the deep lucubrations of the Englishman, and the shrewd hints of Gesner, with a copious commentary. In executing this plan he has examined whatever relates to Ciceronian Latinity and the art of oratory, both with respect to the thoughts and the diction. He has likewise canvassed the historical truth of the events therein reported.

The preface is modestly dedicated to Larcher, and contains a very satisfactory account of the editor's design. The work may be now had in Paris, of *Treutel and Wurz*, of the brothers *Levrault*, and of *Amand König*.

GENT. MAG. *October*, 1801.

6

Common paper . . . 4 liv. 12s.
English large paper . 8 liv.
Wove paper . . . 14 liv.
Large wove paper . 18 liv.

172. *Excursions from* Bath. *By the Rev.* Richard Warner.

MR. W. having published, by order of the mayor and corporation, "An Illustration of the Roman Antiquities discovered at Bath" (reviewed in vol. LXVII. p. 913); and having since surveyed that city, and published a History of it*, reviewed in July last, p. 626; proceeds to describe the environs for several miles round it. He opens his narrative with a scene disgusting to humanity, the wretched hamlet of *Holloway*, that "fertile hive of beggars," who thence inundate the streets of Bath, and form "the greatest of those very few evils which attach to that city, and highly deserve the vigilance and attention of its magistracy to remedy or prevent." Justly does Mr. W. look upon the mendicant tribe as an infringement upon the rights of a much more pitiable and deserving class of the community, the *labouring poor*. "THEIR cause has been pleaded by the ablest advocates—against combinations of every kind; for, that such combinations exist, daily experience serves as the best proof by their effects, which are felt, while that kind of evidence which legislative Justice properly requires is not so easy to be attained." Yet what but these raise the price of provision? what but these, and the rage of inclosing, so feelingly controuls that plenty which the bounty of Providence dispenses to this favoured isle? But we must check our patriotic resentments, and submit to superior Wisdom, which is above listening to the remonstrances of Reviewers.

Wretched man is not the only inhabitant of Holloway; wretched beasts in vain seek rest from their labour, without being eased of the saddle. Nor does the hospital, founded in old time for lunaticks, and since applied to ideots, furnish any aid to man sunk below the brute. *Lyncombe* valley is a romantic spot; but its spa has now lost its reputation. Near the rural village of *South Stoke* is a canal, recently

* Candour compels us to recall our censure of the *portrait* of Mr. W. prefixed to his "History of Bath;" as we are well assured the character given to it was the work of the painter, and never assumed or thought of by Mr. W.

undertaken,

undertaken, to convey coals to Bath: and, a little out of the road to *Combhay*, the *caiſſon*, an hydroſtatical rock, invented by Mr. Weldon, of Leiceſter, to convey boats down a fall of about 60 feet, but the ciſtern, a machine upwards of 60 feet in length, and 8 in height, was not rendered ſufficiently tight to hold the water, and the ſubſcribers would not conſent to its being rebuilt. "Much judgment is diſplayed in the *adaptation* of the modern part of the houſe at *Combhay* to that portion of the older building which was allowed to remain when the father of the preſent poſſeſſor made his additions. *Midford caſtle*, as it is called, is an anomaly in building, equally at war with taſte and comfort. How may we lament that, when *Art* attempted any thing in a ſcene for which *Nature* had done ſo much, ſhe did not work with the tools of *Taſte!*" We are more afraid ſhe *did* work with the tools of Taſte, and that ſhe did what many others have done, to whom

"Some dæmon whiſper'd, Viſto have a *taſte!*"

In all ages Faſhion has murdered Taſte. Every drawing-maſter, every ſurveyor, every gardener, is a profeſſor of taſte, as every lady, who poſſeſſes the accompliſhment of drawing or embroidery, is miſtreſs of the *picturesque*, ever ſince Mr. Gilpin ſet the phraſe. Yet, to inſinuate a doubt that this is the Auguſtan age of Britain, would be deemed high treaſon againſt the *Arts* and *Artiſts*—men more jealous of their profeſſion, becauſe their annual exhibition ſhews they are not adepts in it.

A particular account is given of *Farley* caſtle and its chapel *, which may gratify our correſpondent M. W. J. (LXVIII. 1092), and the proceſs of the woollen manufactory at Frome. The population of that town, 1798, was eſtimated at 7737, between 15 and 60 years of age. From the opulence which the woollen trade has thrown into the place, its inhabitants have been enabled to form ſeveral generous inſtitutions, for the ſuccour of the helpleſs and the comfort of the poor; and perhaps no place in England, of a ſimilar ſize, affords ſo many inſtances of benevolence applied in this laudable manner. "The Engliſh fleece is ſorted according to its different qualities by the woolſtapler, and the Spaniſh has all its pitch-marks clipped off. It is then carried to the dye-houſe, and, when cleanſed from its impurities, by ſcouring it in a furnace of hot water, dyed and returned to the manufacturer, afterwards ſcribbled, carded, and ſpun into yarn by machinery, twiſted, woven in the loom, burled, by nipping off its knots and burs, milled by the fuller, dubbed with cards of teazle, ſtretched on the tenter-hooks, dreſſed, ſheared, preſſed between heated planks and preſs-paper, and packed for the markets." (p. 40.) Frome has been, for many years, famous for working Spaniſh and Engliſh wool into broad cloths and kerſeymeres. In the year 1789 34,800 pounds weight of wool were wrought here into 6000 yards of broad cloth and kerſeymere; of which quantity the former article compoſed about three-fourths, a buſineſs that employed 223 ſcribblers and 223 ſhearmen. The quantity of wool here manufactured is ſince conſiderably increaſed; but the number of people employed diminiſhed, the introduction of machines having leſſened, in a prodigious proportion, the call for manual labour. At preſent there are, in the town of Frome, 27 manufacturers of cloth, who make, of broad, narrow, and kerſeymere, about 200 pieces weekly, of 28 yards each, or, calculated by a different meaſure, about 160 miles of cloth in length every year. (pp. 39, 40.)

Longleat houſe is more particularly deſcribed than by Mr. Britton, and an intereſting *catalogue raiſonnée* given of the portraits of characters ſupereminently intereſting. The aviary contains the only pair of *Kangaroos* in the kingdom. The contents of *Marſton Bigot*, the ſeat of the Earl of Cork and Orrery, are next deſcribed, with a curious anecdote of a loyaliſt clergyman, accidentally drawn from obſcurity by Roger Earl of Orrery. *Maiden Bradley*, the ſeat of the Duke of Somerſet, and, in the church, the monument of Sir Edward Seymour, who procured the Habeas Corpus Act, and died 1707. *Stourhead* is a favourite theme with all deſcribers.

"In pacing the pavement of Stourton church, I could not but call to mind its late amiable rector, 'Dr. Warner, 'reſpected and reſpectable,' as he is deſervedly called by the celebrated author

* The inſcription over the chapel-door is given in our vol. LXIV. p. 497; but Mr. W's is the truer reading:

"Muniat hoc templum crucis glorificans microcoſmum quæ genuit Chriſtum. Miſeris pœce fiat aſylum."

Not, however, implying any aſylum for *criminals*, but for ſinners in a general ſenſe.

author of the Επεα Πτεροεντα. I found the parishioners still mindful of his impressive pulpit eloquence, his kindness of heart, and courtesy of manners. Some circumstances, rather singular, attended his death, which happened in consequence of a cold caught in performing his promise of marrying Mr. Benjamin Flower, the editor of "The Cambridge Intelligencer." The Doctor had been the original agitator of the question respecting the commencement of the new century, and the strenuous supporter of the opinion that it began with the year 1800, for which his friends, who maintained the contrary sentiment, used jocularly to say, he ought to lay *perdu* for one year. They little imagined that their raillery was to be converted into a fatal prediction; the new year arrived, and, on the 22d of the first month of it, after a short illness, the Doctor expired, leaving behind him a long list of lamenting friends; many who esteemed the extraordinary talents of his head, but more who loved the amiable disposition of his heart. He had been chaplain to the English embassador at Paris at the breaking-out of the French revolution, and remained in that kingdom after our minister's departure, where he imbibed an attachment to the French revolution, arising from a recollection of the enormities of the old government, rather than an admiration of some of the measures which followed its downfall. He has placed his name high on the roll of English literati by his translation of "Friar Gerund," and his "Μεγας Αδελφος," and manifested his regard for what is great and good in human character by being the original proposer of a monument to the philanthropic Howard." (pp. 116, 117.) See our vol. LXX. p. 92.

We are next conducted to *Fonthill*, "where expence has reached its utmost limits in furniture and ornaments, where every room is a gold mine, and every apartment a picture-gallery*." (p. 119.) Among the pictures are the two celebrated Claudes from the Altieri palace at Rome; but their situation in the saloon is so injudicious, and the light so improperly thrown upon them, that they are not seen to any advantage from any point in which the observer can place himself; and they are considered by the *cognoscenti* as inferior to that other pair of landscapes, by the same artist, in the collection of Lord Radnor, at Longford. (p. 124.) Four miles from Fonthill we reach the parish and hamlet of *Tisbury*, wherein stands *Wardour* castle, the seat of the Earl of Arundel, who, about 30 years ago, removed the family-mansion from its old site, under the walls of the castle, to a spot about a mile from it, on higher ground, but not in so favourable or beautiful a situation. It is built of freestone, the wings projecting in a curved line from the body, and making with it one heavy whole. An addition to the right wing of the chapel, since the first design, interrupts the uniformity of the building, and a belt of trees sweeping round a little lawn precludes all prospect in front. (pp. 127, 128.) The saloon is not remarkable for magnificence of furniture, but contains a rich mine of paintings (p. 129), which we cannot enumerate; nor can refrain from mentioning that, among the few portraits, are those of Hugo Grotius, Sir Thomas More, Cardinal Pole, Villiers Duke of Buckingham, Thomas first Ld. Arundel, Count of the Sacred Roman Empire, and Blanche, wife of Thomas second Baron Arundel, who, in the civil war, defended the castle, the ruins of which remain in the park.

Mr. W. gives but a few strictures on the antique statues at *Wilton*, or the family pictures by Van Dyk, or the carpet-manufactory; and gives a very few lines to Salisbury, but more on *Old Sarum* and *Stonehenge*. Of the former he observes, "the only vestige of its former bustle and business is a *little manufactury* of M—— of P——, a process carried on every seven years under an old tree in the neighbourhood of the ramparts, by a *select company of two gentlemen* (possessing between them 13 votes), who have the exclusive privilege of preparing this article for the borough of Old Sarum." (p. 169.) *Amesbury* presents "a melancholy scene; the languor and sadness of every countenance too clearly marked that depressed state of mind which is of course induced by the attempt to extinguish the feelings of Nature, and to triumph over passions that, under proper regulation, are so necessary to the state and circumstances of human beings*." (p. 171.)

* For an account of the sale of part of the furniture and ornaments at this celebrated place see p. 853.

* The nuns are since removed into Dorsetshire.

Of

Of *Stonehenge* Mr. W. expreſſes the idea we entertained at the firſt view of it, that "the diſtant effect of this wondrous fabrick is not ſo ſtriking as the deſcription of its magnitude might lead us to imagine, ſince, being an iſolated object, ſituated in the heart of the plain, without any thing around it for a ſtandard of compariſon, every impreſſion of its greatneſs is ſwallowed up and overwhelmed in that idea of immenſity which the proſpect on every ſide preſents to the mind. This very circumſtance, however, of *unaccompanied* locality heightens, perhaps, the effect of the fabrick when we approach it; for, the mind, not being interrupted or diſtracted by neighbouring objects, bends its individual attention to the ſolitary wonder before it." (p. 172.) Mr. W. is perſuaded of its *Druidical* original, though he is of opinion, that, "compared with that vaſt ſtructure at Abury, about 18 miles from it, it aſſumes a degree of elegance that at once proves the arts muſt have made a conſiderable progreſs between the conſtruction of the former and the latter" (p. 182); and he accounts for this difference, that Stonehenge was built by the *ſecond* large body of Belgic Gauls (who paſſed over into this country about 500 years after the original migrators had found their way here), and that Abury was conſtructed by the *firſt* party. (p. 182.) Freſh ſpecimens of Roman magnificence, in teſſelated pavement, have been diſcovered (1800) near Warminſter, with remains of a grand portico, 60 feet by 10, ſudatory, hypocauſt, &c.

The SECOND excurſion conducts us from Bath by *Walcot*, the antient Roman burying-place, through *Groſvenor buildings*, "a noble line of edifices, affording a ſtriking warning to thoſe who have the *mania* of building on them, to reſiſt ſo deſtructive a propenſity, and not to extend their ſpeculations beyond the population of the place where they commence them" (p. 193), through *Batheaſton* and *Batheford*, to *Corſham*, the ſeat of Mr. Methuen, whoſe capital collection of pictures is properly noticed, and the North front one of "the proudeſt and beſt-built ſpecimens of modern Gothic that the kingdom can produce, the deſign and execution of Mr. Naſh, architect" (p. 196), who is now erecting a room, for the reception of the pictures, 100 feet in length.

"Three miles from Corſham houſe is *Laycock* abbey, the ſeat of the dowager Lady Shrewſbury, ſituated at the Eaſtern extremity of a village of the ſame name. The manſion and its *adjuncts*, from the entrance-gate, form a very pleaſing picture. A Gothic building, with an irregular but elegant front, ſituated in a wide and fertile flat, ſprinkled with venerable trees, through which winds the Avon, yet an infant ſtream, leading its humble waters to the right of the houſe, under a ſmall old ſtone bridge, with pointed arches, the whole backed by diſtant hills richly wooded. On paſſing on to the houſe, however, an ornament occurs, cloſe to the road on the left, which aſſimilates but badly with the Gothic coſtume of every thing around; two ſplendid claſſical pillars, of the Corinthian order, ſupporting on their entablature a very finely-carved ſphinx; the whole forming a choice ſpecimen of maſonry, and only to be objected againſt becauſe it is injudiciouſly placed. Formerly a nunnery, founded by Ela Counteſs of Saliſbury, in 1242, Laycock abbey ſtill preſerves, almoſt entire, ſeveral members of the original building, ſuch as its North and Eaſt fronts, and a quadrangle and cloiſter, in perfect preſervation; in the latter of which, under a ſlab, are ſaid to be depoſited the remains of the foundreſs. The dormitory alſo is ſhewn, ſuch a wretched hole as fully juſtified the fair nun in her attempt to eſcape (according to the tradition in the family) from a place where even Fatigue could not find a comfortable place to repoſe its weary head in, and leſſens our wonder at the deſperate leap which ſhe took from the parapet to the graſs-plot below. The dwelling-rooms are neither elegant nor curious in their contents, except that a few portraits, ſcattered through them, bring back the recollection to the antient renown of the Talbot family. In the picture-gallery are Henry VII. and Elizabeth his queen; Sir Gilbert Talbot, third ſon of John ſecond Earl of Shrewſbury, died 1516; Sir Harry Slingſby, beheaded 1658; Gilbert Talbot, ſon of George Talbot, an admirable old portrait; Olivia, daughter of William Sharington, and wife of John Talbot, eſq. 1580, æt. 50, who brought this abbey into the Talbot family, from her grandfather, Sir Henry Sharington, to whom Henry VIII. granted it; Charles I. by Van Dyk; Henry VIII.

ſaid

ſaid to be an original; a large allegorical picture of the Arts and Sciences, probably by Domenichino. But, of all the apartments in the houſe, the hall is the moſt noble and beſt worth attention, majeſtic in dimenſions, juſt in its proportions, and curious in its decorations. Theſe conſiſt of various figures in terra cotta, moulded with moſt exquiſite art, and fixed in little Gothic niches formed in the walls of the ſides and ends. Whimſical indeed is the aſſociation diſcovered here of ſaints and emperors, apoſtles and poets, miniſters and warriors, heads of kings and heads of bulls, ſkeletons, figures without arms, &c.; all executed with infinite ſpirit, and leading one to conclude that the artiſt, with the utmoſt wildneſs of imagination, muſt have poſſeſſed complete maſtery of his buſineſs. I could not learn his name; but France has the honour of numbering him among her ingenious ſons." (pp. 204—208.) This is the only deſcription we recollect of Laycock abbey.

Spy park, the reſidence of the celebrated Earl of Rocheſter, now Sir Edward Bayntun's houſe, has felt the deſtroying angel dealing undiſtinguiſhing deſtruction through the woods, which a ſuperſtitious regard for its beauties prevented the late owner from ever ſuffering the axe to approach. The demeſne is now nearly as bare as Salisbury plain. (pp. 208, 209.)

The Marquis of Lanſdowne has purſued a different plan at *Bowood*, planting trees, diſpoſing walks, and introducing ornaments, under his own direction. A mauſoleum has been erected for the remains of the late Earl of Shelburne, and a maſs of rock-work deſigned by Mr. Lane. Among the portraits are, Sir William Petty, Oliver Cromwell by Walker, *given by his preſent Majeſty to Dalton the late librarian*, and purchaſed at his ſale; Henrietta-Louiſa, daughter of John Lord Jefferies, who *purchaſed the Arundel marbles*, and afterwards preſented them to the Univerſity of Oxford *; a family-piece of John Lord Jefferies †, ſon of the infamous judge, his wife, ſon, and daughter; Sir Robert Walpole, "who gave this portrait of himſelf to his diſappointed candidate at the Chippenham conteſt, the ill ſucceſs of which occaſioned the downfall of this great political character. The countenance is ſmiling, ſeemingly, at the credulity of mankind. An obſervation has been attributed to him, but powerfully diſclaimed by his ſon, 'that every man had his price.' Whether he made ſuch a declaration may be doubtful; but that he thought ſo, may be fairly inferred from viewing this picture *." (p. 222). Thomas Sydenham, M.D.; Theodore Mayerne, a copy from the original by Reubens, lately purchaſed by the Marquis from the Beſborough collection; Queen Elizabeth on pannel; Gibſon the dwarf.

Chippenham has no charms to detain the traveller from *Malmſbury*; and the auguſt remains of the abbey and its South entrance are here particularly deſcribed. The monument aſcribed to King Athelſtone [*an*] is properly controverted, though Mr. Warner thinks "there is conſiderable reſemblance between it and the figure of that monarch on the reverſe of his famous ſeal, of which he had ſeen a caſt from the original in the poſſeſſion of the late Guſtavus Brander, eſq." (p. 281.)

A mile from hence is *Charlton* park, the ſeat of the Earl of Suffolk, whoſe anceſtor married the daughter and coheireſs of Sir Anthony Knevit, of this place. It was built by Inigo Jones, and has been much improved by the late poſſeſſor, who preſerved Jones's great gallery, which extends the whole length of the front, the cieling of which ſtill remains untouched, and may be juſtly conſidered as a wonder of art. (p. 241.)

"Every thing at *Badminton* beſpeaks the munificence of his Grace of Beaufort, whoſe manſion adjoins the village, and evinces the good effects which ariſe from the reſidence of a nobleman on his eſtate, who has ability and inclination to contribute to the comfort of the lower orders in his neighbourhood. Fortunate indeed would it be for the country were this practice more general. Were the landlord, by a judicious expenditure of his rents on the ſpots whence they are derived, and, by his reſidence among his peaſantry, to animate induſtry, encourage exertion, aſſiſt deſert, and diffuſe felicity, inſtead of conſuming them in the metropolis,

* Rather, who preſented the *Pomfret* marbles to the Univerſity of Oxford.

† Mr. Malone has properly refuted the ridiculous ſtory of his behaviour at Dryden's funeral.

* See Mr. Coxe's vindication of him in our vol. LXVIII. p. 1129.

in oſtentatious folly or ruinous vice; were the landlords once more to feel that intereſt which their forefathers felt towards thoſe who lived and laboured under them, our cottagers would again ſmile with plenty, comfort, and content; thoſe peculating miſcreants, who are now filling their unbleſſed coffers and building up their houſes on the wants of the poor man, would hide their diminiſhed heads; that nobleſt feature of our country, 'a bold peaſantry,' which is now fading faſt away, would again revive and flouriſh, and the murmur of diſcontent, not loud indeed but deep, which rolls like muttering thunder round the land, and ſeems to threaten an approaching ſtorm, would be changed into the ſong of joy, or be huſhed in the quiet of domeſtic peace." (p. 242.) What *can* we, or *ſhould* we add to this affecting picture—which an overgrown metropolis, and the diſſipation of luxurious opulence, uncontrouled by reflection, humanity, or example, combined with the palpable, however hard to detect, ſpirit of monopoly and oppreſſion, compels the traveller to trace wherever he treads? The church at Badminton, built, 1785, at the expence of the preſent duke, with a correctneſs of taſte and ſtability of deſign, both internal and external, which place Mr. Evans the architect very high on the roll of his profeſſion, has, on the wall at the back of the family-ſeat, a fragment of one of Raphael's cartoons, the ſketch of his magnificent picture of the tranſfiguration, "which covered the bier of Raphael when his remains were going to be interred." Beneath the communion-table the duke's arms are inlaid in Moſaic, on the large ſcale of 26 feet by 12. On the right of the altar is the monument of the late duke, 1756, with a Latin epitaph by Dr. King; and oppoſite to it that of the ſecond duke, 1714. The font is of rich antique purple marble. The great dining-room of the houſe is ornamented with a profuſion of carved work by Gibbons, and the picture-gallery with famous portraits up to John of Gaunt inclusive. In one of the apartments is a portrait of "*William Shippen*, or, as he is called by Pope, *Honeſt Shippen*, one of the virtuous few whoſe integrity was proof againſt the almoſt all-corrupting ſubtlety of Sir Robert Walpole. Firm, dignified, and inflexible, Shippen ever preſerved a conſiſtency of political conduct. Animated, energetic, and pointed in debate, he always commanded attention in the houſe; whilſt his ſprightly manners, pleaſing converſation, and inoffenſive wit, in the ſocial intercourſe of private life, procured him the eſteem and regard of moſt of the characters of his time remarkable for worth, learning, or abilities. As a poet, his two works, "Faction diſplayed" and "Moderation diſplayed," give him the praiſe of a cauſtic ſatiriſt, rather than that of an harmonious verſifier." (pp. 266, 267.)

The THIRD excurſion paſſes through *Bitton Kingſwood* chace, remarkable for the change wrought in its obdurate and ſavage colliers by Weſley's preaching, "though the *preſerving* them in a ſtate of quiet and order muſt be, in great meaſure, attributed to the very praiſeworthy and exemplary management of the parochial miniſter of St. George's pariſh (great part of which lies in Kingſwood), and to the energy of the magiſtrates of that diſtrict." (p. 274.) At *Corham* is the *Gibbeſium*, a manufactory, by Meſſrs. Lukins, under the direction of Dr. Gibbes, a reſpectable phyſician at Bath, who, improving on the diſcovery of Fourcroy, by an ingenious proceſs ſpeedily converts animal matter into ſpermaceti. *Hagſbury* colliery is almoſt obliterated, and *Perpark-hole* is about a mile and a half North-eaſt from the village. Lord de Clifford's houſe at *King's Weſton* is the work of Sir John Vanbrugh, and contains ſome capital pictures and portraits of the Southwell and Perceval and other families. At the old paſſage over the Severn the maſter of the inn has erected a telegraph, for the benefit of travellers paſſing and re-paſſing. *Thornbury* caſtle, begun by Edward Duke of Buckingham, and left unfiniſhed at his death. *Berkeley* caſtle retains its original form and furniture, and many valuable family and other portraits; the church contains ſeveral family monuments, engraved in the "Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain," but of which only that of Sir Thomas, ſecond Lord Berkeley, 1361, and his lady, is here deſcribed. "Berkeley has the honour of numbering among its inhabitants Dr. Henry Jenner, the philoſopher and philanthropiſt, the indefatigable promoter of the Vaccine Inoculation, to the adoption and diffuſion of which every man who is anxious to *œconomize* the human race will

will ardently endeavour to contribute. The ſtruggle between truth and prejudices deeply rooted and long indulged will oftentimes be protracted to a tedious length; but, fortunately for mankind, in the preſent inſtance the triumph of Science has been obtained already, and the utility of this mode of inoculation is now as univerſally acknowledged as it has been undeniably demonſtrated." (p. 329.)

Woodcheſter bottom is a place of Roman antiquity, where coins and teſſelated pavements have been diſcovered in great abundance. At preſent it offers more agreeable as well as more uſeful objects of ſpeculation, a long range of noble woollen manufactories, principally belonging to Mr. Wathen. The dying-works at *Dudbridge*, in the way to Stroud, excite our aſtoniſhment at the extent of this noble branch of Britiſh manufacture, the woollen cloth. The ſcarlet dye of *Stroud* and its neighbourhood carries a preference to that of any other place, on account of the water of its ſprings. Five miles from Cirenceſter, at *Coates*, is a canal and a tunnel between 3 and 4000 yards long, and perfectly ſtraight, ſo as to afford a view of the opening at the other end, like that at Braunſton. Lord Bathurſt's park at *Oakley* is laid out in the ſtar faſhion; the manſion is a large and convenient family dwelling, built of freeſtone, by Allen firſt Ld. Bathurſt.

Among the Roman antiquities of *Cirenceſter* the antient *Corinium* is a beautiful fragment of a teſſelated pavement in the houſe of Mrs. Smith, in Dyer-ſtreet. The ſubject is aſtronomical, exhibiting, in vivid colours and very neat Moſaic, ſeveral of the conſtellations, under their appropriate emblematic repreſentations. Fortunately for the lovers of Roman antiquity, this remain is in the poſſeſſion of a lady who has the taſte to preſerve it with care, and the courteſy to allow the curious to contemplate it at their leiſure. The Weſt window of the church was fitted up by Mr. Lyſons, with fragments of painted glaſs ſcattered in the reſt, at the expence of Mrs. Catherine Cripps, and with the remaining fragments the Eaſt window at that of Mrs. Williams, both of the town. (pp. 330, 331.) At New mill, at *Wootton-under-Edge*, Spaniſh wool alone is manufactured by near 200 men, women, and children, under one roof. (p. 332.)

Tortworth court, the ſeat of Lord Ducie, is an old irregular building, not remarkable for architectural beauty without, but fitted up in the inſide with an elegance that teſtified the cultivated taſte of its accompliſhed owner. The great park is famous for a conſiderable piece of water or lake within its incloſure. The moſt venerable ornament is an huge cheſnut tree, traced back to the reign of John, and ſuppoſed to be 600 years old, Jan. 1, 1800*.

From hence we are conducted through *Wickwar*, *Chipping Sodbury*, and *Pucklechurch*, by *Wick* rocks, and a Druidical monument of three large ſtones, about 5 feet high, forming an equilateral triangle, on the way to Lanſdown, by Back-lane, and by the memorial of Sir Beville Grenville back to Bath.

We have received from theſe excurſions both amuſement and information.

173. *A Journey from* London *to the Iſle of* Wight. *By* Thomas Pennant, *Eſq. 2 vols.*

IN the liſt of Mr. P's unpubliſhed works, enumerated in his "Hiſtory of the Pariſhes of Whiteford and Holywell" (ſee vol. LVII. p. 499), are nineteen volumes of "Outlines of the Globe," and *three* more of *Journies in England*. "Among theſe," ſays the preſent editor, who, if we miſtake not, is Mr. E. Harding, "ſtands *conſpicuous* the Tour from London to Dover, and from Dover to the Land's End." The firſt of theſe, continued to the Iſle of Wight, is here publiſhed by favour of David Pennant, eſq. ſon of the author; but, when we expect to ſee the ſecond, as *conſpicuous* as it was announced, behold it is no where to be found; but we are promiſed, from the ſame quarter, with all convenient ſpeed, a Northern tour, from Downing to Alſton moor. The work before us is embelliſhed with 49 plates of views and portraits of places and perſons mentioned in the tour. The former, by James Nixon, eſq. a friend of the touriſt, are engraved in a ſtyle by no means equal to thoſe executed in Mr. P's life-time; and the ſubjects of many have been engraved repeatedly.

174. *Political Calumny refuted, addreſſed to the Inhabitants of* Woodbridge, *containing an Extract of a Sermon preached at* Butley, *on the Faſt Day, 1793, a Sermon preached at* Otley, *on the Day appointed for a general Thankſgiving on Account of our Naval Victories; and ſolitary Muſings (in Verſe)*

* Engraved in our vol. XXXVI. p. 321.

on the Being of a God, Providence, and the French Revolution. By the Rev John Black.

IN conſequence of Mr. B. having mentioned his intention of offering himſelf a candidate to ſucceed the late Rev. Mr. Dyer in the maſterſhip of the free grammar-ſchool at Woodbridge, his principles were repreſented as hoſtile to Government; to obviate which, he here produces extracts from two of his ſermons on public occaſions, which diſcover no ſymptoms of ſuch tendency, but quite the contrary. The "Solitary Muſings" were written one Spring morning after he left his cottage of care and the bedſide of his afflicted wife, who had then been confined, for nearly two years, with a painful and lingering diſorder, for which there then ſeemed no remedy. The verſes are ſimple and pathetic. What ſucceſs Mr. B. had in his canvas, or in obviating this calumny, we know not; but we cannot help feeling intereſted in his ſucceſs. His ſon's narrative of the mutiny on-board the Lady Shore tranſport, 1798, was reviewed in our vol. LXIX. p. 47.

175. *The Fate of* Bertha, *a Poem. By* William Lucas.

IN very unequal lines the poet recites the cataſtrophe of a damſel, who, in the abſence of a fond brother at ſea, fell into the clutches of a falſe friend, and, when that brother had juſt eſcaped ſhipwreck, and caught a glimpſe of her on the rocks, ſhe, concluding him drowned, caſts herſelf into the ſea and periſhes. Her brother, being informed of the treachery of her ſeducer, ſtabs him as he is leading Julia his bride to church, and then atones for his own deſertion of his ſiſter by ſtabbing himſelf, after the following ſoliloquy, which may ſerve as a ſpecimen of the whole:

"Farewell! cried Albert; mighty Heav'n approve
This ample vengeance for inſulted love!
But juſtice ends not with Fernando dead,
For now ſhe hovers o'er my guilty head.
'Twas I who could a brother's care forego,
And leave my ſiſter ſo expos'd to woe;
Two' my neglect did falſe Fernando *thrive*,
Thro' my neglect did Bertha ceaſe to live:
Then, the cauſe of all this wretched *ſtrife*,
Muſt here atone it with my forfeit life;
Permit then, Heaven, that from this gloomy hour,
Fernando, Bertha, Albert, *be no more!*"
He ceas'd, and ſtrait his ſword, with gore *diſtill'd*, [fill'd.
Pierc'd to his heart, and his dread wiſh ful-
Faſt from the fatal wound *deſcends* the blood,
And life comes ruſhing with the crimſon flood. [tires;
He falls! his willing ſoul from earth re-
The gen'rous Albert on the ground expires."

Mr. L. fears he ſhall be deemed a *maniack* for rhyming in time of *Peace*; yet he ventures to ſend forth his rhymes among his friends. But the ſame cauſe which may obſcure his merits (if any he poſſeſs) muſt alſo envelope his defects.

176. *A Letter to the Right Hon.* William Pitt, *on the Influence of the Stoppage of Iſſues in Specie at the Bank of* England *on the Price of Proviſions and other Commodities. By* Walter Boyd, *Eſq. M. P.*

MR. B. aſcribes all "increaſe of price" to "the profuſion of paper, which has blown up the nominal value of the capital of the public debt." He aſſures Mr. P. that, notwithſtanding the unhappy ſituation of his own private affairs may occaſion his opinion to be leſs regarded, his views are purely patriotic; and he conjures him to bring back the circulation of bank-notes to their original condition, as the ſureſt means of correcting an abuſe which ought never to have exiſted.

177. *Brief Obſervations on a late Letter by* Walter Boyd, *Eſq.*

THE author of which makes more uſe of perſonality and invective than of argument.

178. *Obſervations on the Publication of* Walter Boyd, *Eſq. M. P. By Sir* Francis Baring, *Bart.*

SIR FRANCIS admits much of the evil from the cauſes aſſigned by Mr. B. but contends that our paper circulation, ſo far from being too great, has not exceeded the wants and even the convenience of the publick. Mr. B. does not ſo much condemn an increaſe of three millions of paper as to the reprobation of that ſyſtem which gives to the Bank, in conjunction with the Government, the power of increaſing paper *ad libitum*, and ſanctions the Bank and bankers in withholding the precious metals from circulation.

179. *Humane Suggeſtions to Members of the firſt Imperial Parliament; or, urgent Reaſons for new Laws reſpecting Paper Credit.*

THIS writer diſtinguiſhes between *juſtifiable* and *unjuſtifiable* credit, the former being a repreſentative of property,

perty, and the other a repreſentative of ſecurities, which may as eaſily be fictitious as real. He ſuggeſts a law making it *felony* to give or circulate beyond the firſt taker any paper which does not coſt *property* to the whole amount ſpecified on it.

180. *A Twelve-penny Anſwer to a Three-and-ſix-penny Pamphlet, intituled, "A Letter on the Influence of the Stoppage of Iſſues in Specie at the Bank of England on the Price of Proviſion and other Commodities."*

AGAINST the poſſibility of miſchief above ſtated, this author contends that bank-paper *has hitherto done no harm.*

181. *Religious Union; being a Sketch of a Plan for uniting the Catholicks and Preſbyterians with the Eſtabliſhed Church.*

THIS plan, communicated by the author to ſome individuals of the Catholic as well as Preſbyterian Clergy, who expreſſed much ſatisfaction with it, and ſubmitted to a Nobleman to whoſe great ability and ſpirited exertions the ſucceſs of the Union is principally indebted, who received the communication with thanks, not conſidered as ſufficient encouragement to make it public before, conſiſts ſimply in a "Conference" propoſed to be held, like that at the Savoy, 1661, between a number of biſhops and delegates from the other parties. Though *that* failed of ſucceſs, the author is ſanguine enough to ſuppoſe one held 140 years later would be more effectual.

182. *A Memoir on the Importance and Practicability of tranſlating and printing the Holy Scriptures in the* Chineſe *Language, and of circulating them in that vaſt Empire; including an Account of the Introduction, Progreſs, and preſent State of Catholic Miſſions in that Country. By* William Moſeley.

MR. M. (who lives at Long Buckby, co. Northampton) if we miſtake not, belongs to a Miſſionary ſociety *, and finds great part of his work, in the preſent inſtance, done to his hands in a folio tranſlation into Chineſe of the Goſpel of St. Luke, the Acts of the Apoſtles, and all St. Paul's epiſtles, except that to the Hebrews, made at Canton in 1737 and 1738, by order of Mr. Hodſon, who preſented it to Sir Hans Sloane in September, 1738; and it was given, with his other books, to the Britiſh Muſeum, where it is by miſtake lettered "*Evangelia Quatuor Sinicè* *." Mr. M. propoſes that this be printed, under the direction of a gentleman who has been in the habit of tranſcribing Chineſe characters, and is willing to take upon himſelf the trouble of tranſcribing it, and ſuperintending the preſs. Means might be found to circulate the edition, elegantly printed and bound, throughout China; and, as it is notorious that the Chineſe are fond of reading, Mr. M. doubts not the Chriſtian religion might gain many converts. It is impoſſible not to wiſh ſucceſs to this good deſign, and that it may not, like former attempts by the Catholic miſſionaries, fail by their unſcriptural conformity, or diſputes between the orders; for, near 200,000 Chriſtians are ſcattered in the different provinces of the empire, and the number is increaſing †.

183. *A congratulatory Epiſtle from a true Churchman to the reverend and learned* John Martin, *occaſioned by his Letters on Nonconformity.*

AN ironical addreſs to Mr. M. on changing ſides, and deſerting the Diſſenters.

184. *A Letter to the Lord Biſhop of* Rocheſter, *on his Opinion concerning* Antichriſt. *By a Country Clergyman.*

THE Biſhop, in his Charge to his Clergy, 1800, and in his Letter to Mr. King (LXIX. p. 497), ſeems rather inclined to a peculiar opinion, that Antichriſt is *not yet come*, but that the French Democracy is preparing the way for him. The country clergyman defends the opinion held by Mede, More, Lloyd, Stillingfleet, Sir Iſaac and Bp. Newton, Warburton, Hurd, Lowman, Daubuz, Chandler, Halliſax, Benſon, Macknight, and others, that the *Pope* is Antichriſt. "It is a conſoling reflection to me, and, I truſt, equally to every true ſon of the Church

* He publiſhed a reviſed edition of Dr. Browne's brief Expoſition of the Aſſembly Catechiſm, and an account of Sunday-ſchools in England and Scotland, and a ſermon on the fall of Babylon (LXIX. 865).

* See Dr. Montucci's account and ſpecimen of this ſingular Chineſe manuſcript in the Britiſh Muſeum, p. 881—887. A copy of a catechiſm in the Chineſe language may be ſeen in the Britiſh Muſeum.

† Kircher is miſ-ſpelt Kircherer.

of England, that the ſyſtem adopted by Proteſtants concerning the riſe, decline, and future fall of Antichriſt, is not vague and indeterminate; that it is not as a vain, fleeting, ephemeral phantom; that it is firm as the rock of truth, being conſtructed on the beſt foundation, the authority of the word of God. It hath uniformly derived ſtrength and ſupport from the concurrent teſtimony of ſucceeding ages; while the various hypotheſes of Grotius, of Hammond, of Le Clerc and Whitby, of Dathe, and of all the popular writers, will not bear the teſt of ſerious diſquiſition, and are therefore rejected as groundleſs and erroneous. The ſentiments of the Engliſh Clergy will, I doubt not, ever coincide with thoſe of Dr. Balguy, the friend of Warburton and Hurd, that "Popery is little better than a refined ſpecies of Paganiſm; and that, as far as this extends, the Goſpel hath failed of its genuine effect, and left men as it found them, polytheiſts and idolaters." (p. 84.)

185. *A Sermon, preached in the Pariſh-church of* Dudley, *on* Friday, Feb 13, 1801, *the Day appointed for the General Faſt; containing an Addreſs to* Britiſh *Soldiers (a reſpectable Body of whom being then preſent). By the Rev.* L. Booker, *LL.D. Publiſhed by Requeſt, for the Benefit of the Soup Charity in the ſaid Pariſh; and dedicated, with Permiſſion, to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of* York.

WE recommend this diſcourſe, the text of which is Amos iv. 12, to general peruſal.

186. *Thoughts on Poor-houſes, with a View to their general Reform, particularly that of* Saliſbury, *comparing it with the improved ones of* Shrewſbury, *and of the Iſle of* Wight, Hull, Boldre, *&c. and Deduction drawn uſeful to other Poor-houſes. To which is added, An Account of the Population of* Saliſbury, *with Obſervations thereon. By* Henry Wanſey, *F. A. S.*

THE active mind of Citizen Wanſey cannot be better employed than in obviating the advance of poor's-rates in his city. In *four* years, from 2126 to 7249l., a difference of 1300l. each year; and "yet, on the preſent plan, they are found to be far inſufficient." The conſolidated rates of the three pariſhes are paid by 878 houſeholders, the expence averaged at 8l. per houſe. The poor-houſe is ſo cramped for room, that there are no means of employing the poor, nor a garden to raiſe vegetables*.

"In the return, made laſt week, of the population of Saliſbury, 326 perſons is the number ſtated to be in the work-houſe, and only 51 of them employed. If a perſon had deviſed an employment for thoſe that were idle, at 2d. a day, it would have amounted, in one year, to 667l. and have ſaved the collection of one book at leaſt." (p. 27.) The great advantage of buying and killing their own meat in work-houſes is apparent. Some ſpirited gentlemen at Lymington bought two heifers, and, after taking the beſt pieces themſelves, at the market-price of 8d. per lb. ſold the reſt to the poor at 4d.½, and found a profit of 3l. 3s. left. "A general ſpirit of monopoly prevails too much at this time in the country; and, as there is no exiſting law to reach the evil, it muſt depend on the exertion of generous individuals to counteract this growing peſt of ſociety." (p. 40) "The population of Saliſbury would decline faſt, were it not for new ſettlers; ſince the deaths increaſe, while the births and marriages decreaſe. But regiſters are not a ſure criterion alone." (p. 48.) "Many, to ſave the fee, do not regiſter." In ſuch caſes, would it not be proper to compel the clergyman or clerk to make the entry? for, the uſe of regiſtering, conſidered in the light of civil utility, in regard to property, is invaluable.

Mr. W. recommends to imitate the plan purſued in ſome of our beſt-regulated work-houſes. As it is impoſſible to do without them, whatever reflections the managers of our public contributions may invidiouſly inſinuate againſt *parochial* poor-houſes, that they are abuſed, and liable to impoſition, like every other good inſtitution, is not to be contradicted. But they are meant to relieve innumerable objects, whoſe diſtreſs the beſt-concerted plans for "bettering the condition of the poor" cannot reach, not to mention the *fiddenneſs* of the call.

187. *The Genius of* France; *or, The Conſular Viſion. A Poem, with Notes.*

The Genius of France is here introduced giving much good advice to the Firſt Conſul, whoſe plans are commented on in the notes to the poem. Applauſe

* Among which Mr. W. recommends the *parſnip*, as a good ſtore to uſe at any time of the year.

is

is beſtowed on his commercial views, and the emulation in arts and ſciences created by the National Inſtitute. He is, however, warned by the example of Cæſar, and adviſed to follow that of Monk among ourſelves.

188. *Paſtoral Hints; or, The Importance of Religious Education; with a familiar Plan of Inſtruction, deſigned for the Aſſiſtance of Families. By* Edward Burn, *M. A.*

EXCELLENT advice, in a plain and practicable form.

189. *The Origin and Utility of Creeds conſidered, with a Vindication of the* Athanaſian *Creed, in a Sermon, preached before the Univerſity of* Oxford, *at* St. Mary's, *on* Sunday, Nov. 16, 1800. *By* William *Lord Biſhop of* Bangor.

THE Biſhop ſtates the antiquity of creeds in the apoſtolic age, and their importance as depoſitaries of the primitive faith, and their neceſſity to diſtinguiſh the pretenſion of many to this faith who had in reality abandoned it for the impure mixtures of novel and unfounded inventions. "The damnatory clauſes, therefore, of a creed, applied to thoſe who pervert or corrupt its doctrines, are founded equally on the grounds of reaſon and the authority of Scripture." (p. 10.) "Such clauſes, or anathemas, as they are angrily called, deriving their authority from Scripture, ſhould be conſidered as aweful admonitions which it hath ſeemed good to Divine Wiſdom to announce generally, in order to condemn an indifference of mind in matters of religious principles, to correct a fond admiration of change or novelty, and to intimidate, under the ſevereſt penalties of God's diſpleaſure, the vain or intereſted from broaching their wild and pernicious hereſies." (p. 13.) "To the Sceptick, the Arian, and the Socinian, we do not expect to find ſuch a creed acceptable, becauſe it was deſigned to reſtrain the fantaſtic and pernicious opinions ſtarted, on their part, upon the ſubjects contained in it." (p. 18.) "So long as the language of the creed be above the apprehenſion of any, ſo long are they out of the reach of its obligations, and of the penalties annexed to the breach of them. But ſtill it is evident that juſt conceptions of the true faith are as intelligible and as attainable as opinions contrary to that faith; and that thoſe of our church, who take their opinions from perſons inimical to the doctrines of this creed, are guilty of deferring the authority to which they ought to apply for information, and make themſelves judges in a matter in which they profeſs themſelves incompetent to judge." (p. 20.) "It has now, for a long ſucceſſion of ages, borne ſo great a ſhare in the juſt interpretation and ſupport of our Chriſtian faith, that it may well bear a doubt how far, without it, this faith would, in the preſent degree of purity and correctneſs, be ſo well maintained, eſpecially that important principle of it which ſtands foremoſt in this creed, and which cannot meet our obſervation too often. This they have well judged, who, at different times, have propoſed to us to part with it merely to gain, in return, the applauſe of a liberal and candid conceſſion, an inducement too uſually proffered in contempt, and paid without ſincerity." (p. 24.) "Let us, in theſe our evil days of rebuke and blaſphemy, of numberleſs and nameleſs heretical inventions, uſe every effort and exertion to keep it whole and unimpaired, againſt unfounded prejudices, againſt haſty miſapprehenſions, againſt wilful miſrepreſentations, againſt the plauſible objections and artful inſinuations, of men who diſlike all creeds, and againſt the groſſer calumnies of thoſe who maintain a real enmity to the doctrines of Chriſt and the eſtabliſhment of his holy Church." (p. 25.)

190. *The Canonization of* Thomas ——, *Eſq. who has lately erected at* Eaſt L——th, Dorſet, *a Monaſtery, and therein eſtabliſhed a Body of Monks. The Stanzas by* Sternhold *and* Hopkins, *Poets Laureat to the Monaſtery; the Notes by* Addiſon, *Archbiſhop* Tillotſon, Hume, Duigenan, Rennell, *Bp.* Newton, Voltaire, *Bp.* Sherlock, *and Judge* Blackſtone.

"THE monaſtery alluded to in the following lines is a large pile of brick building, erected at great expence on the Southern coaſt. It has a chapel, cloiſter, dormitory, images, and all the uſual apparatus of Popiſh ſuperſtition. The chapel, which is elegantly neat, is furniſhed with ſeats for about 40 monks, of which number between 20 and 30 are already aſſembled. Walls, incloſing about an acre, encompaſs the edifice; round theſe, a large allotment of land, amounting to ſeveral acres, is fenced-in, for the uſe of the inhabitants, who often appear there in the habit of their order. The *number of perſons* at this place, who within theſe few

years

years have embraced the Romiſh faith, *is very conſiderable*; the contagion has ſpread, and is ſpreading, into the neighbouring villages. The Court of Rome, ever intent on the beſt means of extending its influence, has always zealouſly promoted the eſtabliſhment of monaſteries; on theſe it has relied, not merely for the gaining of converts, but for the acquiſition even of territory *." *Preface.*

One of the three cardinals, whom the poet repreſents as oppoſing the *canonization*, ſupports a memorial preſented by the County to the Crown, to remove a miniſter ſo favourable to the "complete emancipation" of Roman Catholicks; but this word, in the copy we have ſeen, is ſtruck out, "as he declared, in the Houſe of Commons, March 25, 1801, that his deſign did not extend to emancipation."

Two lines in ſtanza 148 we do not perfectly underſtand:

"Nor murder'd R*m*n*y's horrid ghoſt
Within our walls be ſeen."

Having more than once entered *our* proteſt againſt theſe eſtabliſhments in our iſland, we have only to add our fixed opinion, that, of them all, this is the moſt abſurd and uſeleſs, waſting the faculties of the mind in abſtracted enthuſiaſm, which covers itſelf with the flimſy guiſe of manly labour, and the performance of unintelligible ceremonies, in an unknown tongue, in the moſt indecorous manner, as we are ready to atteſt from actual obſervation.

191. *Plain Thoughts, ſubmitted to plain Underſtandings, upon a prevalent Cuſtom dangerous to the Eſtabliſhment.*

FROM one corruption in religion we turn to another. "In theſe days of increaſing innovation, as well religious as political, ſo collaterally if not immediately ſubverſive to our excellent Eſtabliſhment, it may well become every real friend of the Conſtitution to exert his beſt endeavour, however feeble, to counteract the attempts of any deſcription of men, who, from party-views, or from ill-grounded private prejudices, are deſirous of effecting a change, either in church or ſtate. Should the publication of the following tract tend at all to promote, in any claſs of people, the reſpect and veneration due to our eſtabliſhed form of divine worſhip, its chief end will be moſt fully anſwered." *Pref.*—There is much good plain ſenſe in this pamphlet, the author of which deſerves the thanks of ſociety at large. Yet has he been attacked with the groſs ribaldry of Fanaticiſm and Ignorance in

192. *Animadverſions upon a Pamphlet lately publiſhed, intituled, "Plain Thoughts, ſubmitted to plain Underſtandings," &c. By a Retailer of the Goſpel.*

193. *Extracts from "The Regicide, an heroic Poem, in Twenty ſix Books; with Notes, and a Dedication to the Friends of* Tallien." *By the Author.*

A Jeu d'eſprit on the late viſit of Tallien to this country, and, we are aſhamed to add, his reception by certain perſons in it.

194. *The Deſtiny of the* German *Empire; or, An Attempt to aſcertain the Apocalyptic Dragon, and to ſhew that the Binding of the Dragon, that old Serpent the Devil, and Satan, and the Millenary State, are likely to be altogether different from what* Chriſtian *Writers have taught us to expect. By* J. Bicheno, *M. A.*

MR. B. ſuggeſts that the *dragon* does not mean any particular form of government, but the tyrannical exerciſe of power in theſe Weſtern parts of the world, as diſtinguiſhed from the theatre of the three former great tyrannies, and identifying himſelf with thoſe different governments which prevailed during the 324 years from the extinction to the revival of the name and title of the Roman emperor. The revived Weſtern empire is conſidered in prophecy as the continuation of the Roman dragonic monarchy. This power will be obliged to ſubmit to a ſtate of inaction for a certain time and extent, and her dominions continue unregenerated till he hereafter periſh alſo. The dragon will ſoon be bound; the imperial power will be engaged at the beginning of the war of Armageddon; be arreſted in the courſe of it, and be ſo humbled and reſtrained as not to be able to act hoſtilely for near 20 years; during which time that monarchy will be preſerved; but the other confederating powers, at leaſt the Antichriſtian ones, and all, even though not actually engaged in the confederacy, that are of the beaſt and falſe prophet, as Spain, &c. will periſh, and the oppreſſed riſe to power: but,

* It is ſurely worthy the attention of the *Legiſlature* to take ſome ſteps for preventing the purchaſe of houſes and lands, even in the names of truſtees, for ſuch purpoſes; and to declare ſuch purchaſes void when they turn out avowedly to be made for monaſtic purpoſes.

but, after this 19 years and a quarter, the imperial monarchy will again exert its power, form extenſive alliances, and make one grand effort againſt the church of God, the liberties of the regenerated nations, and particularly againſt the Jews, to prevent the re-eſtabliſhment of their commonwealth. But an effort that will end in the total deſtruction of all thoſe engaged in it, and in the complete triumph of the ſervants of God, and that not by the might and power of man, but by the power of the Almighty, who will magnify himſelf and ſanctify himſelf in their everlaſting overthrow, and thus make himſelf known in the eyes of many nations, that they may know that he is the Lord." Mr. B. concludes with exhorting his countrymen to renounce the meaſures and the part they have taken, and to withdraw themſelves from the cauſe of thoſe whom Inſpiration has ſentenced to deſtruction. In ſhort, we muſt make peace, as we would beware of the judgments which befell inſular Tyre. Dr. H's pertinent obſervations on the cauſe that threatens the total diſſolution of all the forms of government that ſubſiſt at preſent in the Chriſtian countries of Europe, conclude the whole.

195. *Inſtructions relative to Self preſervation during the Prevalence of contagious Diſeaſes. By a Phyſician.*

CONTAGIOUS and malignant fevers have of late prevailed, and ſtill continue to prevail, to an unuſual extent, in the metropolis and other parts of the kingdom. The contagion is unknowingly carried from place to place by numbers who, if they were made acquainted with the neceſſary precautions and directions, would ceaſe to be the propagators of infection, and would be enabled to nip the evil, whether in themſelves or others, in the bud. "The hints here ſuggeſted are intended for the *better claſs* of houſekeepers, and contain the precautions to be obſerved by the nurſes and attendants, by the relatives, by viſitors; the proper regimen and diet during the prevalence of contagious diſeaſes, certain reputed preſervatives, and the management of the ſick-room."

196. *Antiquities, hiſtorical, architectural, chorographical, and itinerary, in* Nottinghamſhire, *and the adjacent Counties; comprising the Hiſtories of* Southwell *(the* Adpontum*) and of* Newark *(the* Sidnacester *of the* Romans*); interſperſed with biographical Sketches, and profuſely embelliſhed with Engravings. In Four Parts. By* William Dickinſon, *Eſq. Part I. Vol. I.*

IN the dedication, to the preſident and fellows of the honourable Society of Antiquaries, we are told, that "habits of intimacy, in early life, with the late Charles Melliſh, a moſt reſpectable member of this ſociety, gave the firſt encouragement to the author of the following pages to proſecute thoſe ſtudies which their inſtitution has been ſo eminently and ſo honourably diſtinguiſhed by protecting and promoting." ... "No inconſiderable portion of this treatiſe was publiſhed in 1787, under the title of "A Hiſtory of the Antiquities of Southwell, begun and publiſhed in compliance with the impatient Zeal of ſome literary Friends, eſpecially one now no more*, when the Author was engaged in the Purſuit of a laborious Profeſſion, at a Time of Life ſcarcely favourable to Antiquarian Purſuit, being under Thirty Years of Age." Our opinion of the Hiſtory of Southwell, which was *publiſhed* under the name of William *Dickinſon Raſtal*, may be ſeen in vol. LVII. p. 424. Mr. D. who "claims no credit but from ſelection," has brought into review the moſt prominent features of almoſt every modern treatiſe on the ſubject of antient architecture, commencing with the Tyrians, purſued by the *Grecians* and Romans. On the ruins of antient Architecture was engrafted from the Saracens the Mooriſh or Saracenic, and from the Norman the Gothic, "between which there was a palpable and a very material difference." Mr. D's principal object will be, to endeavour to mark with preciſion the revolutions that have taken place in antient Architecture ſince the downfall of the Weſtern empire; and to bring into one point of view the opinions of all the writers of eminence on this intricate ſubject. Foremoſt among theſe ſtands Stephen Riou, who includes, in the antient Gothic architecture, the Saxon and Daniſh; and, in the modern Gothic, the Arabeſc, Saracenic, or Moreſc. Mr. Walpole ſeems to confine the term *Gothic* to that ſpecies of it known by the name of the *modern* Gothic, as more improved than the

* The late learned Dr. Ralph Heathcote.

Daniſh,

Daniſh, Saxon, and Norman ſtyles. The cathedral of Burgos, as deſcribed by Mr. Swinburne, is built in the true Gothic ſtyle, but without one of the characteriſtic appendages peculiar to the Arabic architecture, of which, applied to ſacred edifices, he conſiders the moſque at Cordova as a proper ſample; and obſerves, that no ſuch are to be found among *us*. Quotations are next made from Bentham and Groſe, who agree in the ſame opinion. Mr. Murphy accounts for the introduction of the *pointed* arch into Gothic buildings from *propriety* and not caprice, in cloſing the apertures of their edifices *. Mr. Wilkins, between the Grecian and Roman, and the Gothic, places the Saxon and Norman, on both which the Gothic is an improvement. Mr. D. adopts Bp. Warburton's derivation of it from *trees*; and, agreeably to this idea, Sir James Hall has *planted* a cathedral on his eſtate in North Britain. Mr. D. (p. 36) conſiders *Saxon* architecture but as a modification of the *Saracenic*, and both but as a clumſy imitation of the Grecian; and treats on "*Norman* and *Gothic* as one and the ſame, only in different periods of improvement, founded on the ſame general principles, diſtinguiſhed by the ſame characteriſtic qualities, and derived from the ſame common ſource." Mr. D. doubts whether the Saxons erected *many ſtone* churches; yet he finds, in "Southwell church, more deciſive ſpecimens of the Saxon, Norman, and Gothic architecture, united in the ſame building, than in any other ſingle ſtructure in this kingdom." (p. 41.) The Saxon part is only traceable *by analogy*. Mr. D. inclines to the tradition, that the Weſt front is of Saxon architecture, with ſome alterations. He believes (p. 54) that this church exhibits the pureſt ſpecimen of unadulterated Saxon architecture in England; but the aiſles are *ſubſequent* to the Norman *advent*. (p. 55.) He calls the *zigzag* a *Norman* ornament (p. 57); and he errs in ſuppoſing Tickencote church was in too light a ſtyle for Saxon gloom and Saxon ignorance. From this opinion we, who have often ſeen it before it was *modernized*, muſt beg leave to differ, and to ſay that the windows, however apparently multiplied, were mere pigeon-holes, and the arches of many only blanks. "Some of the ſpecimens exhibited by Mr. Wilkins appear to be *decidedly Norman, from the great profuſion of the zigzag moulding*. Nearly all the genuine, unadulterated Saxon ornaments I believe to have been circular; thoſe of the Normans angular." (p. 58.) "The Gothic ſtyle ſeems to have been introduced before the reign of John, and to have prevailed very generally in that of Henry III. and continued, with very little variation, till the time of Edward III. when a conſiderable alteration took place in the conſtruction of the pillars and roofs. Southwell church was built in the reign of Edward III. The chapter-houſe and choir-ſcreen are of later date. The faſhionable ſtyle of architecture was unknown at Southwell for full half a century after it had prevailed in moſt other parts of the kingdom. The chapter-houſe may be aſcribed to Archbiſhop Neville, whoſe head is ſuppoſed to appear in one of the ornaments of the arch at the entrance into the cloiſter. The beautiful arch which forms the approach to the chapter-houſe is attributed to the reign of one of the laſt Henries. "Mr. Eſſex's obſervations on Southwell church, now in the hands of Mr. Kerrich, late of Magdalen college, Cambridge, all of them, in a general view, tend to confirm the conjectures here made reſpecting the relative antiquity of its ſeveral parts. He ſeems, indeed, to have doubted whether the choir was not of an earlier date than has here been attributed to it: but he appears to have examined it very curſorily, and therefore, for the reaſons before given, we may be better juſtified in refuſing our aſſent to the authority of his opinion." (p. 66.) Biſhop Warburton and his friend Allen thought the Weſt end of the church had an indiſputable claim to an origin previous to the Conqueſt, but that there were, in many parts of it, ſtrong appearances of Norman additions, and even thoſe at very different periods. The Gothic part of the church having nothing in it but what is common to that order, occupied but little of their obſervation, and in that little, it ſeems, there was nothing new. Mr. Warton (Obſervations on Spenſer) repreſents the churches before the Normans as of timber, or otherwiſe of very mean conſtruction, forgetting Ethelbald's

* Of the æras of Britiſh, Roman, Saxon, and Norman architecture, ſee the obſervations of "An Architect" in our p. 418.

bald's building of Croyland abbey-church, A. D. 875. He dates the introduction of what he calls *Gothic-Saxon* to 1200; the choir of Southwell answers, with an eminent degree of exactness, to this style, and was erected after 1330. His *absolute Gothic* he dates after 1300; the *ornament* in the reigns of Henry V. and VI.; and the *florid* from Henry VII. to Elizabeth. His other positions are controverted. Mr. D. goes on to observe, that, in the Confessor's time, there was a communication with Norman architects, who introduced towers and vaulted roofs, the *novum genus ædificandi* described by Malmsbury, with *zigzag* and every species of angular ornament. From the reign of Edward III. when this departure from the chaste simplicity of preceding ages first took place, almost every reign produced some new species of ornament, or some modification of the old. About the death of Henry VI. or, at most, not later than his immediate successor, Gothic architecture is supposed to have arrived at its *acmne (acme)* *. There are, indeed, some few instances, in the subsequent reigns of Henries VII. and VIII. when the taste of the architect does not seem to have been corrupted by the prevailing rage for finery; but these are, in general, buildings which were begun under the preceding monarchs, where the designs were already formed, and not unfrequently where the edifice was so far erected as absolutely to dictate the particular mode in which it must be finished. These, however, are exceptions to the general style of the times, whether the taste in which they are built owes its adoption to necessity or to preference. The architecture of that age was the "florid Goth," ornaments without beauty, profusion without taste, labour without its ordinary consequence, magnificence without the smallest pretentions to taste, elegance, or harmony; it was splendid affectation, meretricious frippery." (pp. 78, 79.)

Mr. D. retains the forced interpretation of the bas-relief over the door of the bell-tower to the obvious one suggested in our vol. LVII. p. 426.

"Having *executed* the *projected* enquiry respecting the church of Southwell, it now becomes me to say something of the town which boasts so *extraordinary* a structure. At what period this place obtained its present appellation it will be almost impossible to ascertain. That it has formerly flourished under other names, even at so remote an æra as that of the Roman government in Britain, there is strong reason for supposing; that it was a place of some note among the Saxons, we have authentic testimony for believing." (p. 84.)

The stations in the Iter from London to Lincoln, in Antonine's Itinerary have been ascertained as far as *Ratæ* (Leicester) in the following stations:

Verometum, xiii miles	have been fixed at	Willoughby Brook.
Margidunum, xiii d°		Barrow field, in East Bridgeford.
Ad Pontem, vii d°		placed by some, for the name, at *Ponton*, or *Paunton*, near Grantham; but the distance is nearly 14 miles from *Margidunum*, and there is no water nearer than the river Trent:

the distance from *Bridgeford* to *Southwell* exactly corresponds, and the foundations of an immense bridge, which there is every reason to think of the Roman times, were discovered in the dry summers of 1792 and 1793, in the Trent, near the little village of *Winthorpe*, by Newark. If a line were drawn from Southwell to Brough, it would pass over a hill called, from time immemorial, *Mickleborough*, the loftiest eminence in all the country, and over this very bridge. (p. 93.) On the top of this hill Mr. D. discovered traces of a Roman fortification, a prætorium, and the boundaries of a Roman camp, and, in its relative situation, symptoms of a Roman iter. *Thovulfingaceaster* *, the Saxon name given to Southwell by Bede, or, as Henry of Huntingdon writes it, *Fingaceaster*, where Paulinus baptised his converts in the Trent, bears, in its termination, the traces of a Roman station. (p. 95.) Roman coins, bricks, pavement, and urns, have been found in and near Southwell, which is said to have been a fee in the Mercian times, by Leland, in his *Collectanea*. The Roman fosse passes over *Burridge* hill, near Southwell. *Burg*, *borough*, *bury*, and *barrow*, occur many times, singly or as terminations of names of places on or near the four Roman ways from Lincoln,

* Why not use a plain English phrase, such as *perfection*?

* Twice printed Trovulfingaceaster, p. 96.

coln, as laid down in a neat map annexed. Here closes the first part of these "Antiquities," which are illustrated with the plates of the church and its parts in the former history; and, in strict consonance with the taste of the time, a portrait of the author is prefixed.

197. *The Juvenile Travellers; containing the Remarks of a Family during a Tour through the principal States and Kingdoms of Europe: with an Account of their Inhabitants, natural Productions, and Curiosities. By* Priscilla Wakefield.

IN the course of our literary labours we seldom find so much entertainment in so small a compass. Not only the juvenile reader is here instructed, but those of maturer age may agreeably renew their acquaintance with scenes of which they formerly have read, or some of which they may perhaps have seen. Even the less-informed reader also may glean sufficient information, on the subjects here discussed, to enable him to contribute a tolerable share towards general conversation.

198. *What has been.*

IN perusing this novel every reader must be frequently reminded of similar incidents in other works of the same nature; they are here, however, pleasingly blended, and inculcate lessons of truth, virtue, and religion.

199. Midsummer *Eve*; *or, The Country Wake, a Tale of the Sixteenth Century.*

WHATEVER may have been the credulity of the sixteenth century, the idle tales of ghosts and apparitions will never interest us at the present day. We cannot approve of such a delineation of character as in Lady Molton, where religion is so closely allied to superstition as to give some pretence to the sarcasms of the sceptical Sir William.

200. *Abrégé de la Bibliothèque Portative des Ecrivains François, ou Choix des meilleurs morceaux Extraits de leurs Ouvrages. En Prose et en Vers. Par M* Moysant, *Professeur émerité de Rhétorique, &c.*

THESE extracts are judiciously selected from works of the most distinguished French writers, and are well calculated to improve the young pupil, and to afford entertainment to readers of more mature judgment.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Voyage, in Lower *and* Upper Egypt, *during the Expedition of General* Bonaparte, *by Citizen* Denon, *Member of the antient Academy of Painting, of the Institute of* Cairo, &c. Paris, *printed by* Didot, *jun. in the Palace of Sciences and Arts.*

PROSPECTUS.

THIS work, which the journals have already announced, which France and Europe expect with impatience, would have been published long since, if the author had not been desirous to give the highest perfection to the engravings. His work is now finished. He requests his friends to give an account of it to the publick, that he may not have to talk of himself. We are going to perform this honourable engagement. *Exactness* and *Impartiality* are what we have promised the author, and what we owe to the publick.

Citizen Denon stands not in need of any eulogy; he is well known by his Voyage into Sicily, and by his numerous etchings. But we can assert that his *Voyage in Egypt* will add to the reputation which he has acquired in literature and the arts.

Egypt has certainly been already described. Our libraries abound with voyages into Delta, Nubia, Abyssinia, &c. The naturalist has collected the minerals of this celebrated country, studied the forms and manners of its insects and birds, and particularly of the monster which inhabits its reeds and its river; the antiquary has measured some of its immortal monuments, and attempted to penetrate into the mystery of its hieroglyphicks; the philosopher and politician have observed the ignorance and present degradation of its inhabitants; and yet we are not thoroughly acquainted with Egypt.

No traveller has given a representation of its *true* state, its villages, its vast sandy plains, its forests of palm-trees, and the brilliancy of its burning atmosphere. This *physiognomy* of the country could only be caught by an experienced artist, at once a man of letters and a man of true fashion. Such was Citizen Denon.

He sailed from Toulon with the hero who had promised to France a new colony, and who has given it to her. From the moment of his departure, to his return into his own country, after the taking of Aboukir, the artist has not ceased to exercise his pencil.

The islands scattered in the Mediterranean, their situation, the celebrated lands and mountains, all that could raise in the author's mind a remembrance

brance or an idea, has been collected and drawn with care; and these *views* now make part of the general collection.

Citizen D. was witness of the taking of Malta, this last asylum of antient chivalry; he has represented this event with historical fidelity.

But, to return to Egypt.

The author presents a view of those celebrated coasts, drawn from the fleet which had conquered them. We accompany our artist in his vessel. Objects which appeared confused become more distinct. The tops of the minarets, and the famous pillar of Pompey, come in sight. This smooth, level country, at first sight so bare and dry, becomes covered with cypress and palm-trees. Canals announce the great river.

Before Citizen D. no one thought of thus taking the *portrait* of a country by progressive *gradual views**. It is the most difficult but the most certain way of giving a just and complete idea of it.

Views multiply in the work in proportion to the interesting nature of the objects. At first we find *extensive*, and frequently *bird's-eye* views. These are a kind of maps more interesting than the common topographical ones, as they give an idea, not only of the situation, but, in some sort, of the form, of the objects, and their respective distance. Nothing makes the traveller's account so interesting; we more readily comprehend his relation; we actually see the situations as he had them before his eyes as he advanced into the country.

To these views succeed those where the objects take a more decided character, and offer an exact form of the landscapes and monuments which enrich them, groupes of inhabitants, their common attitudes, their employments, the marches of the French troops, their battles with the Mamelouks or Arabs.

In the first views we contemplate the theatre; in the second, the actors which have appeared on the stage. The drama is begun.

The views of Alexandria, Cairo, and Rosetta, have a character of truth which distinguish them from those published by most other travellers, that the author has neglected none of those accomplishments which give so much interest to the picture, and are the very picture itself. All is agreement and harmony in his designs, as in Nature. He has painted the state of the sky at the instant of his drawing, the Turk passing by, the camel kneeling down, the boat crossing the canal, the reeds waving on the bank.

In this new Voyage in Egypt, as in all former ones, will be given a view of the pyramids, and the plain on which they majestically arise.

The famous *Battle of the Pyramids*, which seemed the conquest of Lower Egypt, is the subject of one of the largest plates in the work, and will be an historical monument for posterity.

After setting before our eyes the environs of Cairo, the picturesque tombs of the Turks, their gardens, houses, &c. Citizen D. transports his readers into Lower Egypt, and follows Gen. Menou, and the division under his command. As we meet with few antient monuments in this country, and those very much damaged, the author's object in this part of his voyage is, the domestic manners of the inhabitants, the form of their houses, &c. So that this picture is as useful as interesting.

But Desaix receives orders to march, with a division of his army, into Upper Egypt, to pursue the remains of the flying Mamelouks. This country, into which few travellers have penetrated, or have described in a manner almost fabulous, this country, which abounds with monuments of the highest antiquity, was the prime object of Citizen Denon, who hastened to accompany a general an enthusiastic admirer of the arts, and his old friend. In this real cradle of Egypt (for Delta must have been inhabited, or at least civilized, long after Abyssinia and Nubia) he collected subjects for his most valuable drawings. He found those monuments which appeared as if fresh built, and yet had existed so many centuries before the vulgar æra. He drew these temples, one of which supports a whole modern village; and under a portico of one of these temples he discovered an Egyptian zodiack, whose signs are nearly the same with those of the zodiack transmitted to us by the Greeks and Romans, an unique monument, which can throw light on some parts of astronomy, and perhaps serve to explain many obscure passages of antient writers.

All these antient temples and palaces are covered, from bottom to top, with hieroglyphicks gigantic as themselves; within them are also hieroglyphicks, or bas-reliefs, frequently formed with great taste, and always greater knowledge of the

* *Vues gradués.*

the art of deſign, than was hitherto believed.

In hope that, by-and-by, we may be able to explain theſe ideal pictures the hieroglyphicks, Citizen D. has copied them with the moſt minute exactneſs, eſpecially ſuch as related to any ſcience, as aſtronomy or geography, or to the mechanic arts. The progreſs of theſe arts, the inſtruments, the tools uſed in them, are faithfully repreſented, and will point out to obſervers the ſtate of induſtry in ſuch remote periods.

Already, in the book of Citizen D. it is eaſy to catch the meaning of many parts of theſe hieroglyphicks. Some explanations* more, and the veil will be almoſt entirely taken away.

Beſides the hieroglyphic figures we find, on the Egyptian monuments, inſcriptions in a *running writing*, which *is*, at this time, an object of the ſtudies and hope of our learned men.

The bas-reliefs which the author has drawn after thoſe that adorn theſe antient monuments are almoſt always repreſentations of ſome great event; for example, *triumphs*, wherever the victorious general ſeems to count the hands of the enemies he has defeated. Others repreſent religious or political ceremonies, and raiſed works, or others relative to the arts of induſtry.

The march of the artiſt in the country being the ſame as that of the army, he had, as we obſerved, frequent opportunities of drawing battles. His drawings explain, better than all reaſoning, the cauſe of the immenſe ſuperiority of our troops over the Eaſtern hordes. The eye gueſſes it; we ſee, on one hand, the greateſt order, and a methodical and learned diſtribution of the ſeveral corps of artillery; on the other, nothing but confuſion, imprudence, and bravery ill-directed.

Whether it was neceſſary he ſhould be preſent at the battles to draw them well, or that he knew better how to catch the picturesque inſtant, and, above all, had the art to render objects more diſtinct, his battles offer an intereſt in vain ſought for in thoſe in our muſeums, which ſeem copies one of another. He has adorned them with epiſodic ſcenes, the more worthy to fix the attention as they are not invented by him but traced as they paſſed before him.

Citizen Zenon from carries back his imagination to ſubjects leſs affecting. Sometimes he places us at an Arabian ſupper, ſometimes at a political aſſembly of this ſilent people, whom the French general re-unites in the middle of a plain which will doubtleſs retain for ever the memory and the name of this event, ſo new in the annals of the country. The gravity of theſe Eaſtern people, aſſembled to deliberate on their common intereſts, and aſtoniſhed at the clemency and juſtice of their conquerors, is repreſented with all the livelineſs of execution.

The artiſt has alſo taken pleaſure in copying after Nature the portraits of many individuals of the ſeveral people in Egypt, ſo different from one another, though all inhabiting the ſame country, Copts*, Turks, Arabs, Mamaluks, Jews, Greeks, &c. We obſerve in their countenances the good or bad diſpoſitions, and the natural character of each people; ſo much the better preſerved, as the artiſt, for greater exactneſs, has himſelf engraved all theſe portraits.

The movements of the army, the marches and counter-marches, having obliged him to traverſe the country in different directions, he had frequent opportunity to viſit the moſt remarkable places in Upper Egypt. He was ſeven times at Thebes, twenty at Tentyris, and more or leſs often at Hermopolis, Lycopolis, Coptos, Hermontis, Apollinopolis, Ombos, Syene, the iſlands of Elephantine and Phylæ, the Cataracts, the Deſert, and as far as Coſſeyr†, on the banks of the Red Sea.

He returned from Upper Egypt, and, forgetting all his fatigues, re-traced with enthuſiaſm that famous battle of Aboukir, which terminated ſo glorioufly the labours of Bonaparte in Egypt.

The generals who ſhared the laurels of that memorable day came frequently to review with intereſt, in the artiſt's room, the place where they thunderſtruck the enemy, him who, after having been driven from the forts, fought, by throwing himſelf into the ſea, to regain the Engliſh ſhips, &c. This plate is one of the moſt valuable in the work.

But it is not only for warriors, artiſts, and amateurs, that the author has formed this collection of engravings. The learned will there find alſo ample matter for the moſt curious diſſertations. Beſides exact drawings of many hieroglyphicks, and inſcriptions in this *running writing* already mentioned, the work will contain a copy of four MSS. in different writing, found in the enve-

* *Thoth.*

* The French term is *Coptes*. † *Coſſeyr.*

lope

lope of certain mummies. Theſe MSS. have been enrolled with the greateſt care, and the characters traced in the order in which they are placed. There never was ſo rare a monument publiſhed before.

New deſtination recalled Bonaparte to France. He took with him Citizen D. They were followed with anxiety in this dangerous paſſage.

Already Corſica ſaw in her ports the veſſel which carried *Ptolomey Soter*. The coaſts of Toulon ſoon came in ſight, and thoſe of *Frejus (Forum Julii)* again become famous after ſo many centuries, and now to change its name for that of a modern hero.

Citizen Denon, who has drawn the moment of this unexpected but ſo-much-deſired arrival, tranſfers into the minds of thoſe who obſerve his poetical engravings the ſweet emotions which muſt have riſen in the breaſt of all the French, whom the *fortune* of their leader reſtored to their country, in defiance of the tyrants of the ſea.

If the Voyage of *St. Non*, in Italy, bears ſo high a character among the amateurs, what ſucceſs may we not expect from the work here announced, and which more juſtly merits the general intereſt? Though compoſed on nearly the ſame plan, it is far ſuperior to it in the fidelity of deſcriptions and views, and the high finiſhing of the execution. Citizen Denon alone made all the drawings in his work, while *St. Non* employed divers fellow-labourers, who could not ſo well blend their talents in a perfect whole; and as for the engravers, he has choſen for fellow-labourers only artiſts whoſe names alone are their praiſe, ſuch as Berthaux, Baltard, Malbeſie, Pillement, Coiny, &c.

Such is the work the publication of which will be one of the firſt happy conſequences of the expedition into Egypt. We believe (and we are not blinded by our friendſhip for the author) that it will form an æra in the annals of literature and the fine arts; and that the Engliſh themſelves will place it, in many reſpects, far above the Voyages of Pococke and Norden, who have long poſſeſſed their eſteem.

Amaury Duval, chief of the bureau of the fine arts, under the miniſter of the interior.

J. G. Legrand, architect of public works.

This work will be printed in Atlas form, on paper of the *name of Jeſus*, with the types of the folio Virgil and Homer, lately publiſhed by the elder Didot. It will form two volumes, one of text, in about 150 folios, the other of plates, at leaſt 135, moſt of them containing ſeveral ſubjects, and will be ready for delivery in leſs than four months. The price of the two volumes of text and plates, done up in boards, will be 360 francs, 15l. Only 100 copies will be taken off on vellum of the *name of Jeſus*, price 720 francs, and firſt proofs. As the books will be delivered in the order ſubſcribed for, the curious are deſired to determine immediately which paper they chuſe.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

F. will excuſe us that we decline "*Sacros recludere fontes*," for "who hath known the mind of the Lord?" or "who hath been his counſellor?"

An Old Correspondent wiſhes to be informed to whom Prior park now belongs; when Mrs. Smith died; and where any memoirs of Ralph Allen, eſq. may be found; and why he was not thought as worthy of a nich in the Temple of Britiſh Worthies as *Eugene Aram*.

B. M. F. wiſhes to learn, from ſome of our correſpondents, the date and deſign of the many ſtone croſſes erected all over the county of Cornwall.

D. (a French Clergyman) informs L. T. p. 623, that "if any thing ſhould happen to him" is as common in the French language as in the Engliſh; and they ſay, *S'il lui prenait mal*, which is literally the tranſlation of the Greek expreſſion which he quotes.

The Correſpondent who requeſts "an enumeration of the Works written immediately on Free Maſonry," is referred to, 1. The Conſtitutions of Free Maſonry, edited for the Grand Lodge of England, by John Noorthouck; 2. Illuſtrations of Maſonry, by William Preſton, paſt Maſter of the Lodge of Antiquity, N° I.; 3. Maſonic Miſcellanies, by Stephen Jones (now maſter of the above lodge); 4. Freemaſons Magazine, 8 volumes (now diſcontinued); 5. Freemaſons Calendar, publiſhed yearly by the Stationers Company.—We could much enlarge this liſt; but, not being among the initiated, ſhall here *tile-in*.

Mr. S. Harrison will find the Biblical Calculations in our vol. XLVIII. p. 218.

What D. D. mentions is *not inconſiſtent* with our general plan.

The Treaties of Peace in our next; with Philalethes Cantabrigiensis; O. on Down Hall; M. Rugeley; Philotechnon; M. Browne; T. Mot; J. G. on Iriſh Peers; &c. &c. &c.

Exe Bridge; Ditton Hall; Grantchester Church; Bodiam Caſtle; Clifton Hoſpital; Bryanſton Cromlech; Pontneddfechan Mounds; Mr. Turner's Plough; Vinegar Hill; &c. are all in the hands of our Engravers.

TO DOCTOR THORNTON *.

THORNTON, while poliſh'd Darwin tells
The loves of Flora's gaudy train,
'Tis thine to guard from Time's decay
The fading glories of her reign.

Thy garden of perpetual bloom
No change of threatening ſkies can fear;
Nor daſhing rains nor chilling blaſts
Can reach the lovely fav'rites here.

Bright Tulipa in form as fair
As on the lap of Nature ſhines;
As gaily ſpreads each opening flow'r,
As ſoft each varying tint combines.

Whether in Aſia's ſun-bright ſoil
The nymph her crimſon chalice rears,
Or 'mid Batavia's ſoft'ring clime
In every added charm appears.

Here view auguſt, in conſcious pride,
Agave lift her ſtandard high;
Swell in full pomp her cluſter'd flowers,
Reſolv'd to triumph ere ſhe die.

There Cerea, rich in countleſs charms,
Spreads to the moon her golden ray;
Nor fears that, ere yon orb deſcends,
Each blooming grace ſhould fade away.

Behold in realms of endleſs ſpring
Mimoſa's beauteous form ariſe;
While, circling round on feſtive wing,
The ruby-throated ſpoiler flies.

Here, floating to the evening air,
Fair Paſſiflora ſcents the gale;
Expands her crowns of ſapphire blue,
And ſoftly waves her petals pale.

Nature, well pleas'd at Art's ſucceſs,
Each imitative grace ſhall ſee;
And Flora with approving ſmile
Shall twine her choiceſt wreaths for thee.

G. S.

NORAH'S LAMENTATION.

OH! the locks of my love wav'd like the yellow corn, [ſhoulders flow'd;
And in long glolly ringlets o'er his broad
Not the miſt on Slieve-Donard's brow at upriſing morn, [beautiful flow'd!
When curl'd by the gentle breeze more

Oh! my Dermot's bright eye was like Evening's ſweet ſtar,
That gliſtens at the twilight thro' the opening of the grove!
For throwing of the bullet, or at pitching of the bar, [equal my love.
No other ſwain, in manly ſtrength, could

Oh! what joy fill'd my boſom when I ſaw him advance, [borious day,
At the long wiſh'd-for cloſe of the la-
To lead me as his partner to the diſtant cottage dance,
Whilſt the language of his 'witching lips fill ſhorten'd the way!

But, ah! unhappy maid, how ſoon thy dream of bliſs is o'er!
Like the ſhadow wafted by the wind along yon yellow field:
Thoſe lovely locks, that manly ſtrength, ſhall charm thy ſight no more!
Thy Dermot's eyes are cloſ'd in death, his lips for ever ſeal'd!

Ah! tempted by falſe glory's charms, amid the fields of fight, [his father's cot;
My love became a ſoldier bold, and left
But, ere he went, his conſtant vows to me did Dermot plight;
And never ſhall that parting hour by Norah be forgot!

To Egypt's coaſt ſoon afterwards, with Abercromby brave,
He ſail'd, whence cruel Fate decreed he never ſhould return!
Upon Aboukir's bloody beach, now in his ſandy grave [gan's banks to mourn!
Low lies my love, while I am left on La-

HAFIZ.

STANZAS, *on the Death of the* MARQUIS OF DOWNSHIRE. (See p. 863.)

DEATH'S awful knell floats on the paſſing breeze; [vale;
The voice of mourning fills the liſtening
Amid the ſombrous ſhade of yon tall trees,
Echo repeats the melancholy tale!

Another Downſhire to the tomb deſcends!
But, ah! not, like his father, full of days; [friends,
Snatch'd from his country, relatives, and
Ere vigour droop'd, or intellect decays!

Snatch'd, while fond Expectation's eager eye
Upon the flattering future ſtill was caſt,
Nor dreading any fatal ſtorm drew nigh,
With ſudden ſhock her ſanguine hopes to blaſt!

Snatch'd, haply, whilſt his patriotic breaſt
Was planning projects for his country's weal;
Projects to aid the helpleſs and diſtreſt,
The plough to cheriſh, and ſupport the wheel *!

For Ireland's intereſts to each Hill were dear;
Dear her reform'd Religion's ſacred cauſe,
Dear her defence in ſeaſons moſt ſevere,
And dear her manufactures, rights, and laws.

But in the heirs of that diſtinguiſh'd name,
Whom antient worth and antient honour own,
Thy zeal for her proſperity and fame,
Lamented DOWNSHIRE! was ſurpaſs'd by none.

Dromore, Sept. 10. HAFIZ.

* Both his Lordſhip and his father were ſtrenuous friends to the linen trade and agriculture of Ireland, and both excellent landlords.

* See p. 744.

To the Memory of SIR R. ABERCROMBY.

Dignum laude virum Musa vetat mori.
HORACE.

THOUGH Abercromby's gallant ſpirit's fled;
Though he lies number'd with brave heroes dead;
Though nought can add to his unfading fame;
Yet gen'rous Britons ſhall revere his name,
Pour ſolemn ſorrows o'er his hallow'd tomb,
Where well-earn'd laurels ſhall for ages bloom;
Where ſome ſublime, ſome animated lay,
Shall to the world his peerleſs worth diſplay;
Recite his deeds; his martial labours done,
Through glory's field how bright his courſe was run.
The glowing ſtrain ſhall paint his patriot mind,
How judgment, zeal, and fortitude, combin'd;
How his firm bands, by his example fir'd,
Met the ſtern foe; and how the foe retir'd;
How Britiſh valour conquer'd Gallia's boaſt,
Her choſen champions, and her vaunting hoſt.
Sacred to truth, the faithful verſe ſhall tell,
That as he conquer'd, ſo he greatly fell;
That, when the victʼry cloſ'd the awful ſcene,
Ling'ring in life, magnanimous, ſerene,
Without one ſigh he drew his lateſt breath;
In conqueſt glorious, glorious e'en in death.

Stoke. WM. FERNYHOUGH, A. B.

ON A FATHER'S BIRTH-DAY.

EXULTANT now, Britannia's ſhores
With Iö Pæans ſweet reſound.
Peace comes; and Amalthæa pours
At length her choiceſt gifts around.
Each ruſtic ſwain ſhall ſmile again,
Awhile each tar ſhall tread the plain;
And every gale o'er hill and vale
Shall waft the glories of our monarch's reign.

As thus with ſhouts of thoughtleſs mirth
My loyal countrymen rejoice—
To celebrate a FATHER's birth
Once more the Muſe eſſays her voice.
Though weak the lays ſhe humbly pays,
To greet a parent's added days,
Love ſhall endear them to his ear,
And her imperfect notes ſhall meet with praiſe.

Thou guide and guard, in earlieſt youth!
Thou friend, in manhood's ripen'd age!
Who bad'ſt the lore of moral truth
All my ſoul's better thoughts engage;
Oh! take this prayer. May each new year
Still fairer than the laſt appear!
Long may'ſt thou live, and e'er receive
That bliſs of bliſs—freſh proof of Heaven's high care!

Chelſea, Oct. 3. W. B.

TO MARIA.

SHOULD Phœbus e'er forſake my mind,
Their favour ſhould the Nine refuſe;
Yet I, propitious Fair! could find
A theme in thee—in thee a Muſe.

2.

Thy native charms, thy moral grace,
The power of fiction far excel;
Each beauty decorates thy face;
Within thee all the virtues dwell.

3.

Such melody thy notes to me,
As ſweeteſt poet never ſung;
And true perfection would it be
To ſing thy merits with thy tongue.

4.

Let Phœbus, then, deſert my mind;
Their ſuccour let the Nine refuſe:
I, matchleſs maid! ſhall ever find
A theme in thee—in thee a Muſe!

T. OLDHAM.

THE ARBOUR.

WHAT time the noontide trav'ller's glance
Perceives the clear perſpective dance;
When Hodge eſcapes the ſultry beam,
Slipping at ale-houſe door his team;
And ſluggiſh kine neglect their food,
To loiter in the cooling flood:
By Freedom led to this retreat,
Content and Meditation meet.

Baſk on the flowret, beauteous fly!
No trifling virtuoſo nigh.
On downy pinion flit, nor fear
The wanton ſchoolboy wand'ring near;
Enjoy the light, in ſafety ſport;
Thy mirth is unalloy'd, tho' ſhort:
The ſlave who works the darkſome mine
Would change his ling'ring life for thine.

Collect thy wealth, induſtrious bee!
And waft into the foreſt-tree:
Live for thyſelf, and gaily thrive;
Here Lux'ry plants no treach'rous hive.
The roſes which yon border grace,
With bluſhes woo thy cloſe embrace:
Thy ſleepy muſic flows along
Not loſt, nor unenjoy'd the ſong.

No Bacchanalian ſhouts infeſt
This humble ſeat of penſive reſt,
To peace, to love, to friendſhip dear,
No patriot bravoes bluſter here;
But welcome whatſoe'er delights
In thoſe whom lib'ral ſenſe unites:
In wit, or ſcience, dumb to fools;
Unmix'd with pedantry of ſchools.

No whining boy with eyelid wet,
Caught by the miſchievous coquette,

Shall

Shall here intrude his idle pain,
Dull offspring of an empty brain!
But love, that ſtrives with noble pride,
E'er in exalted minds implied,
That works to madneſs, not to folly,
Here may aſſuage his melancholy.

Hence, heartleſs Affectation! paſs
With apiſh tricks before your glaſs;
Languiſh to trap a fool by day,
And nightly chatter thro' the play.
Hie to my lady's toilet, fop!
Breathe of the pale perfumer's ſhop:
Crawl on, ye bloated ſons of wealth!
Here dwell Simplicity and Health.

Let duſky London gild her ſmoke
With fires that glare, and ſtink, and choak;
Cloth'd in a conſtant mongrel light,
That 's neither morning, noon, nor night;
A hell on earth, where monſters teem,
Brutes roar, imps curſe, and urchins ſcream:
Where hoſts of fallen angels moan,
And ſouls condemn'd in darkneſs groan.

Here Nature's genial ſweets attend
On breezy Morning. Study's friend;
At noon paterres reſplendent vie
To captivate the roving eye:
At eve the pen, or pencil, pleaſe;
Or mirth that ſprings from ſocial eaſe;
And oft', when ſilv'ry charms invite,
Soft melody diſſolves in night. T. D. W.

The FROST's *Reply to* FLORA's *Complaint.*
(See p. 743)

WHY, dear Flora, lovely maiden,
Why of me will you complain?
With reproach why am I laden?
'Tis not I that blight your train.

Faireſt hands their forms have raiſed,
Brighteſt eyes have mark'd their charms;
Tuneful tongues their charms have prais'd:
Need they ſhrink at blight alarms?

From inſulting foes defended,
Each one proves ſome damſel's care;
Morning, noon, and eve attended:
Bliſs that I muſt never ſhare!

Flora, yet they ſwerve from duty,
Madly join Ambition's train;
Strive to bear the palm of beauty
From their guardians—but in vain.

Each one then her charms diſplaying,
Lovely tint and fragrant breath;
Flora! then Ambition's laying
For thy train the ſnare of death.

Nothing but his precept minding,
Their fair guardians to outvie;
But in vain each effort finding,
Then they ſicken, fade, and die!

Yearly I on Britain calling;
And, however ſhort my ſtay,
Thus I ſee your beauties falling;
Then in tears I glide away.

Yet the plant of Valour never,
Never, Flora, ſhall it die;
But in Britain's iſle for ever
With the Britiſh fair ſhall vie.

Why then, Flora, lovely maiden!
Why of me will you complain;
With reproach why am I laden?
'Tis not I that blight your train. W. F.

ELEGIAC VERSES,
To the Memory of the late learned DAVID LEVI, *Author of* Lingua Sacra, *&c.*

SEVEREST Critic, lay thy rod aſide,
And for a moment clear thy wrinkled brow;
Nor ſuperciliouſly the verſe deride,
That friendſhip dictates from remembrance now: [to indite,
But where the Muſe may fail, permit me
And truth, exempt from adulation, write.

Thy inſpiration, Heavenly book, where taught, [lyre;
The Sage and Prophet, Poet's myſtic
Where eloquence, in holy precepts fraught,
Swell out the verſe and ſacred notes inſpire—
The ſad laſt tribute friendſhip here can pay,
Uncertain of life's extent another day.

Urban, whilſt we commemorate the dead,
Let us remember our own lot is caſt,
Nor too ſecurely in th' uncertain tread;
For man has but a ſhort time here to laſt:
Therefore, as duly as our friends depart,
Strike home *Memento mori* to the heart.

He 's gone! the pride of Iſrael's buſy tribe;
No more he wearies at the midnight hour,
'Midſt duſt and dictionaries unwearied ſcribe, [pow'r;
To fix a vowel's doubtful point or
From Moſes to Malachi to explain,
What Rabbies thought, or dreamt they did contain.

Wiſdom, in earlieſt life, he choſe his guide;
I knew him when he earlieſt form'd his plan;
Mark'd all his ſteps, exulting to reſide
Where knowledge, without pride, diſcover'd man! [controul,
And where ſhrewd critic taſte, without
Beſpoke the elevation of the ſoul.

Tho' ſcience rear'd not in his anxious breaſt
Confeſſions, creeds, nor formularies vext;
On prophecy's ſure grounds he built his reſt,
Nor with their myſtic meanings was perplext:
He took the part benevolent and ſincere,
To argue and explain, from falſhood clear.

For, when to Prieſtley's philoſophic views
He cautious anſwer'd in his people's name;
The SCEPTIC turn'd, nor more among the Jews
Sought for another argument or claim*:
Nor did the arch-demagogue's diſloyal ſtrain
From LEVI's pen a better chance obtain†.

Such were the leſſons that he did impart,
And ſuch the labours of his ardent mind,

* See Levi's anſwer to Prieſtley's invitation; and alſo,

† His anſwer to Paine's Rights of Man.

That,

That, long a prey to illneſs' painful ſmart,
But little worldly reſt he here could find;
And when he felt his hour approaching faſt,
Hope led him in, nor quitted him at laſt.

Forbear the verſe—let grief no longer riſe;
For, what is man? the child of one poor hour;
The wanton ſport of ev'ry airy prize;
Exact reſemblance of a ſhort-liv'd flow'r;
That, fading ſafter than the ſhadows fly,
Begins to live but juſt when he's to die.

And thou, who late waſt his hymeneal care,
May Conſolation's grateful gifts be thine.
Future felicities von yet ſhall ſhare,
With Sharon's roſe the Amaranth entwine.
Think not the tie diſſolv'd which Heav'n ordains,
In realms where joys are crown'd for mortal pains;
Remember there's a world beſpoke before,
Where friends, long parted, meet to part no more.

HENRY LEMOINE.

COUPLETS ſur un Pigeon de par filage envoyé de Paris *à* Chantilloup, *par* Madame la Princeſſe de BEAUVARE, *à* Madame la Ducheſſe de GRAMONT, *et chanté par le* Chevalier de BOUFFLERS, Madame ſa MERE, *et pluſieurs autres*

Sur l'Air (c'eſt un Enfant)

POUR rendre auſſi quelques hommages
A l'Oiſeau par vous célébré,
Je dirai que dans tous les ages,
Il fut aux autres préféré
Si c'eſt un modéle
D'amour ou de zéle
Que l'on produit, qui cite-t-on?
C'eſt un pigeon (bis).

Le Paon trop fier de ſa Déeſſe,
Eſt encore plus ſot, qu'il n'eſt beau
Il eſt triſte que la Sageſſe
Ait fait du Hibou ſon oiſeau.
Le guide de celle
Qui, comme plus belle,
Effaça Minerve et Junon
C'eſt un pigeon (bis).

Un beau jour la grace divine
Ayant noyé tous les humains,
Noë reſté dans ſa machine,
Avoit peur des mauvais chemins
Pour raſſurer l'aviche
Et ſavoir la marche
Que l'on tiendra qui choiſit-on?
C'eſt un pigeon (bis).

Quand Dieu le Pere un homme ſage,
Aviſe que, ſeul de ſon nom,
Du Monde, l'immenſe heritage
Ira dans quelqu' autre maiſon,
Par vieilleſſe éxtrême,
Ne pouvant lui même
Qui prend il pour faire un Garçon?
C'eſt un pigeon (bis).

Lorſque le plaiſir vous enchaine
A ce naïf Hiſtorien *
Dont chaque trait eſt une ſcéne
Où des animaux parlent bien
Lequel fait entendre
Un diſcours plus tendre?
Qui, le mieux de tous, aime-t-on?
C'eſt un pigeon (bis).

Aujourdhui, pour comble de gloire,
Un doux commerce s'établit,
On veut, de la Seine à la Loire,
Apprendre au cœur ce qu'un cœur dit,
Les oiſeaux fidéles
Offrent tous leurs ailes
Et leur langage; qui prénd on?
C'eſt un pigeon (bis)

COUPLETS EN REPONSE.

En préſentant à Madame la Princeſſe de BEAUVARE *un Chapeau a l'Angloiſe, une Canne et des Souliers plats pour la promenade; le tout en par filage.*

Sur l'Air de joconde.

VOTRE ſaine raiſon, Beauvare,
Vôtre Ame libre et fiére
Vous ont mérité le chapeau
Des beautés d'Angleterre;
Et des enchantemens ſi doux
Que l'univers regrette
Le Deſtin fait, à vos genoux,
Retrouver la baguette.

Ces deux Souliers plats vous rendront
La marche prompte et ſûre;
Pieds nuls, les graces vous ſuivront
Malgré vôtre chauſſûre:
Mais l'amour doit être invité
De ſa forme nouvelle,
Car ce Dieu tire vanité
Des faux pas d'une belle.

---

* La Fontaine, fable des deux pigeons.

THE SCHOOL-BOY.

A POETICAL ESSAY, 1757.

O Fortunatos nimium, ſua ſi bona norint!

BACK, Memory, to ſcenes of pleaſure paſt,
To ſcenes ere childhood ripen'd into man;
When ſchool-day ſports employ'd the buſy hours,
And ev'ning finiſh'd what the morn began.

In thoſe gay meads how gladſome have I play'd,
Where laviſh Flora ſpreads her chequer'd ſweets,
Thoſe meads encircled with meand'ring ſtreams;
And Phœbus darts his luſtre-adding beams.

Oft, as the pale-ey'd regent of the night
Held forth her lamp, and lighten'd all the green,
Yon ſloping Lawns, where ſkips the friſky lamb;
Have I, exulting, frol'ick'd with my mates,
And hail'd the bright'neſs of the ſilver ſcene.

Yon herbag'd vales and intertwiſted bow'rs;
Yon velvet plains, and daiſy-plaited hills,
Can ſweetly teſtify my playful hours.

Beſide that pebbled ſpring I oft have ſat,
And liſten'd to each vernal warbler there;
As oft, well pleas'd, I've puff'd the clay-form'd tube,
And view'd the bubbles mount and burſt in air.

Can I forget how oft the race I've run,
While hope of conqueſt beat in ev'ry vein?

Pomona's

Pomona's prize has crown'd my vaft fucceſs,
And all have hail'd me hero of the plain.
Ne'er triumph'd more a warrior in the field, [foe,
When he had vanquiſh'd his high-daring
Than when, in my little fights engag'd,
My ſtubborn rival fell beneath my blow.

Then was the day (ſo jocund was my life)
When I could ſmile at every feather'd toy;
When each vain trifle that might ſhame the man
Delighted, nor diſgrac'd the laughing boy.

Where now are all thoſe feſtive days of eaſe? [roll;
Alas! faſt bound in Time's all-girting
Yet, as in thought each ſport I fondly trace,
The lov'd idea warms my panting ſoul.

When years increaſing ſwell the age of man, [pow'r!
How p'aſing 's then the recollective
Remembrance of paſt joys play'd o'er in youth
Gives a freſh reliſh to the preſent hour.

Adieu that happy tranſit! for no more
Thoſe moments pleaſure-wing'd ſhall I behold;
Reality no more can give them birth,
Though airy Fancy may the ſhade enfold.

Let not proud man, buoy'd up by ſelf-conceit,
Contemn the various frolics of the child;
Nor Wiſdom, ſeated on her aged throne,
Deem youthful ſports romantic all and wild.

The tale-bearing ſtar, the garter'd bridge,
The coat emblazon'd, and the flowing gown,
Is little more than emblematic force;
One-half of man is childhood overgrown.

Oft now, with curious retroſpective eye,
The ſtealing progreſs of the mind I view;
I mark how ſlow it to perfection tends,
Guided by plant education's clue.

Bleſs'd education! all who feel its fire,
The genial comfort it imparts, muſt own,
This great diſtinction elevates the ſoul,
And adds the richeſt jewel to a crown.

Where'er it ſpreads it poliſhes the rude,
Extracts the finer from the groſſer part;
The brutiſh paſſions gently charms away,
And levigates the marble of the heart.

The mind, that beauteous ſpark of heav'nly flame,
How by degrees it riſes to a blaze!
Its fury ſpent, as gradual it expires, [rays.
Nor leaves one glimpſe of its diminiſh'd

So ſhoots a flower's gay bud from day to day,
Slowly, till all expanded it appears;
Then fade its colours, wither all its leaves,
And time effaces what the floriſt rears.

Yet, ev'n amidſt the ſchool-boys happy hours [ſtand)
(So ſure at Pleaſure's ſide Pain takes her
Oft have I fear'd Lorenzo's angry frown,
And the rod quiv'ring in his nervous hand.

One look from him, if anger ſwell'd his eyes,
My claſſic-ſearching ſpirits has depreſs'd;
One look from him, if ſmiles ſeren'd his brow,
Again call'd forth the ſunſhine of my breaſt.

But flight is all the terror of the ſchool,
Match'd with the tumult of a buſtling world, [ſoul,
Where intermingling paſſions rack the
From vice to vice in reſtleſs motion hurl'd.

Here, ſeated in a ſilver-axled car, [mand;
Proud Fortune rides with indiſcreet com-
Spurns lowly Worth, who courts her to be kind, [hand.
Yet ſpreads, unaſk'd, her wealth to Folly's

Here Envy pours her ſnakes on Merit's head, [reign;
And low-born Pride extends her ample
Here, under ſly Religion's double veil,
Lurks dark Deceit, with Flatt'ry's ſervile train.

Bear me from theſe to where Contentment dwells; [thought;
There ſhall each proſpect harmonize each
There ſhall I mor'alize in perfect eaſe,
And Nature's works contemplate as I ought.

Oh, pure Content! deſcending from above! [fraught!
Parent of ſmiles, with ſweets eternal
Beam on thy Poet's breaſt thy kindling blaze, [thought.
Thou guide to peace and ſource of tranquil

Adminiſter thy balm, or elſe in vain
The plodding Merchant forms his airy ſchemes; [thought,
In vain each head grows big with embryo
In vain the nodding Politician dreams.

Fair Painting's vivid art, ſweet Muſic's pow'r,
The gorgeous edifice, the rural cot;
The fanning gales that cool the ſev'riſh air,
The tent umbrageous, and the ſhelly grot;

The ſoft delights of Pleaſure's fairy land,
And all that rolls from Fortune's ample tide;
Without thy aid, remove us from our bliſs,
Without thy preſence, vainly ſoothe our pride.

Thro' thee the mind in flights excurſive rove; [ſlave;
Contentment 's welcome to the willing
On rapid pinions Fancy mounts the wind,
And Poverty ſleeps eaſy in her cave.

With thee, O let me dwell, celeſtial maid,
Or in the vale, or on the mountain's brow;
There will we two, the envy of the world,
Die, as we liv'd, in friendſhip's holy vow.

JUVENIS.

P. 647. In the Latin verſes, line 2, r. "diffugiant;"—l. 20 "rapit;"—and l. 28 r. "læta."

PRO-

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1801.

H. OF LORDS.

June 17.

After a debate of ſome length, the Iriſh martial law bill was read a ſecond time. Lords Hobart, Longford, Carleton, Somerton, Kinnoul, and Warwick, were in favour of the meaſure; as was Lord Limerick, who conſidered it neceſſary to the ſafety of Ireland. The Duke of Leinſter, Lords Carliſle, Holland, Fitzwilliam, Suffolk, and Caernarvon, oppoſed it.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Tierney* moved certain reſolutions reſpecting the income debt, and expenditure of the country. He firſt ſtated the funded and unfunded debt; next the total amount of the expenditure of the year, and the probable amount of the peace-eſtabliſhment when peace ſhould enſue. He then proceeded to compliment the excellent plan purſued by the late Miniſter, of appropriating a million annually towards the ſinking fund, and intreated the preſent Miniſter to turn his mind to the repeal of the income-tax; and, if he did not, he ſhould bring forward a motion to that effect himſelf. He then moved his firſt reſolutions, "That the amount of the public debt on the 5th of Feb. 1801, was 238,231,248 l. excluſive of the long and ſhort annuities, &c." He eſtimated the laſt year's expences at 68,000,000 l.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſaid, he would purſue the ſame mode that was adopted laſt year; and then moved, that the debate be adjourned to Monday, which was agreed to.

June 18.

The Houſe reſolved to extend to Ireland the full operation of the American treaty, to render the bounties payable on the importation of corn into England equivalent to thoſe paid in England, and to allow rum to be bonded in Ireland for the duty. The Debtors' Relief bill, the Copper bill, and the bill for transferring the collection of the Hair Powder tax, were paſſed.

H. OF LORDS.

June 19.

A debate of ſome length took place on the ſecond reading of the Indemnity bill; which was ſtrenuouſly oppoſed by Lords Suffolk, Caernarvon, Moira, and Thurlow, and the Duke of Bedford, and ſupported by Lords Hobart, Eldon, Weſtmorland, and Roſſlyn.

In the Commons, the ſame day, ſome amendments were made in the Clergy non-reſidence bill. Mr. *Sheridan* obſerved, that the Clergy were entitled to the moſt partial care of the Houſe. He mentioned ſome inſtances of their ſervices to the community beyond their mere ſacerdotal duties; and particularly that of the Rev. Bate Dudley, on whom he made many eulogiums, in which he was ſeconded by Sir *H. P. Mildmay*.

June 22.

In a Committee on the Clergy non-reſidence bill, it was agreed, on the motion of Mr. *Sheridan*, to ſubſtitute a reſolution for the bill to ſuſpend all actions for penalties under the act of Henry VIII. till the 25th of March, by which time a more unexceptionable bill could be framed.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſaid, it was not his intention then to detain the Houſe on the ſubject of which he had given notice, relative to the finance of the country. He ſhould content himſelf with merely ſtating, as he felt himſelf bound to do, in juſtice to the Hon. Gent. then oppoſite to him (Mr. Tierney), that the ſtatement ſubmitted to the Houſe by that Hon. Gent. was in moſt inſtances accurate, and clearly evinced the attention that Hon. Gent. had paid to the ſubject. There was very little difference, he ſaid, between the reſult drawn by that Hon. Gent. and himſelf. He hoped and truſted, the Houſe would turn its attention to the reſolutions the Hon. Gent. had preſented, and thoſe he ſhould have the honour that night to preſent, in order that the difficulties might be ſurmounted to the means for extinguiſhing the national debt. The only point in which he differed from the Hon. Gent. was, in that which related to the ſinking fund. The Hon. Gent. ſaid, the ſinking fund might be applied better than it was at preſent; for his part, he could not ſee how that could be. He conceived the plan to reflect the higheſt honour on thoſe who ſuggeſted it. He never reflected upon it (and it frequently occupied his moſt ſerious attention) but he did ſo with the higheſt ſatisfaction: he conceived, he ſaid, that the ſinking fund would be the ſalvation of this country. To the Parliament who put ſuch a plan into execution the nation was indebted in the higheſt degree. He then preſented his reſolutions; the firſt of which being read, he moved that they be taken into conſideration on a future day; which was agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

June 23.

The Indemnity bill was read a third time and paſſed; and afterwards, with the Clergy Ineligibility bill, Iriſh Martial Law, Iriſh Members' Exemption, and ſeveral other public and private bills, received the Royal aſſent, by Commiſſion.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the Card and Dice Duty, Iriſh Militia Pay and Clothing,

Clothing, Iriſh Hop Duty, and Iriſh Judges' Accommodation bills, were paſſed.

June 24.

A debate of ſome length took place on the Report on the Eaſt India Budget; in the courſe of which Mr. *Jones* and Mr. *Johnſtone* repreſented the ſituation of the Company to be very critical and inſecure. Sir *F. Baring*, Mr. *D. Scott*, and Mr. *W. Dundas*, on the contrary, contended that the ſituation of the Company was proſperous beyond example.

June 25.

The bills relative to the Iriſh Abſentees' duties, New Foreſt Commiſſioners, Iriſh bonding of Spirits, Iriſh Trade with America, Iriſh Corn Bounty, Iriſh expiring Laws, and General Incloſure Conſolidation, were read the third time, and paſſed.

H. OF LORDS.

June 26.

The Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, on the queſtion that the Clergy non-reſidence bill be read a ſecond time, roſe to regret that no account was given of the principle of this bill, as he knew it was miſunderſtood by ſome of the clergy, as well as many of the publick; for they, in fact, conſidered it to be nothing ſhort of a ſuſpenſion of the act of Henry VIII. until a bill ſhould be paſſed to get rid of it altogether. The Rev. Prelate objected in very ſtrong terms to the non-reſidence of the clergy in general, though he admitted there were many caſes where the reſidence would be attended with hardſhips. To their non-reſidence he in a great meaſure attributed the immorality of the preſent age; and, if it were ſuffered to continue, it might ſhake the Eſtabliſhed Church.

The *Lord Chancellor* explained, that this bill did nothing more than ſtay proceedings upon the numerous informations which had been made until a certain day, to ſee if Parliament could make ſome arrangement upon a law which was both hard and unequal; as he had moſt particularly learned from the cauſes which had come on to be tried before him in the Court below. Inſtances had occurred, where the clergyman became a non-reſident from a want of a parſonage-houſe, but had attended to all the functions of his office with exemplary piety, and had actually laboured day and night in his duty to his pariſhioners; yet this man was as ſubject to the penalty as he who did not ſee his church or pariſhioners for years together; ſo was the penalty; for, what was 10l. a month to him who had a living of 1200l. a year? whereas it could not be borne by the attentive paſtor, poſſibly with leſs than 100l. and a large family to maintain. For theſe, among other reaſons, he wiſhed ſome alterations might be made in the act of Henry VIII.; and he ſupported this bill, as it only went to ſtay proceedings.

Lord *Alvanley* agreed in what had been ſaid by the Lord Chancellor; and, the Biſhop of Rocheſter being ſatisfied with the explanation, the bill was read a ſecond time, and ordered to be committed.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the Houſe agreed to the amendment in the Inſolvent Debtors' bill, omitting the clauſe relating to uncertificated bankrupts. Lord *Folkſtone* withdrew, for this purpoſe, his motion reſpecting Cornfactors.

H. OF LORDS.

June 27.

The Royal Aſſent was given, by Commiſſion, to the act for Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, and 21 other public and 11 private bills.

In the Commons, the ſame day, on the motion of Mr. *Abbott*, an account was ordered to be laid on the table, under the late act for aſcertaining the population of the kingdom. (See p. 855.)

H. OF LORDS.

June 29.

The Non-reſident Clergy Relief Bill, after a debate of ſome length, was read the third time.

Heard evidence in Crewe's divorce bill; when the further conſideration of the queſtion was deferred to next Seſſion.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the order of the day being read for the reſumption of the adjourned debate on the finance reſolutions;

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſaid, he allowed that the reſolutions of Mr. Tierney were in general accurate, and fairly drawn from the papers on the table. His chief objection to the Hon. Gentleman's ſtatement was, that it did not go far enough. The Right Hon. Gent. then proceeded to ſupply theſe deficiencies, by comparing, in the firſt place, our ſituation in 1786 with our ſituation now. The ſinking fund, he calculated, was then eſtabliſhed, and was on only 238 of the national debt. The ſinking fund was making ſuch rapid progreſs, that it was now fully 73 of the national debt. He dwelt chiefly upon the increaſed produce of the permanent taxes, and the immenſe amount of imports and exports. Agriculture, he ſaid, was likewiſe rapidly improving, and every thing afforded ſymptoms of growing proſperity. He felt for the hardſhips of individuals, but he rejoiced to think of the great reſources of the publick. He allowed, the expenditure this year would amount to very near 69,000,000l: but he reminded the Houſe that a very conſiderable part of it did not come from the

pockets

pockets of the people, but was raised in the way of a loan. The peace-establishment he calculated at 28,000,000l.; and, beyond this, the permanent taxes would yearly produce 600,000l. He next touched upon the Income-tax, which he took at 5,000,000l. The produce was smaller than was expected; but he never looked to the tax but with pleasure. Whether the commercial interest contributed their fair proportion he would not take upon himself to say; but of this he would assure the House, that if any one should devise a mode in which this tax might be levied more equally, the plan should have his firmest support; and he should look upon the proposer of it as a public benefactor entitled to his gratitude. But no tax had been suggested by which commercial men would be obliged to contribute more liberally: no tax ever existed which drew so much from them as the present. He could not think of rashly renouncing a tax which had produced such beneficial effects. He said, that he had been lately obliged to look more narrowly into the finances of the country than he had ever done before; and the investigation had turned out very much to his satisfaction. Rigid œconomy would be necessary; but that would be sufficient, and there was not the least room for despondence.

Mr. *Tierney* thought the grounds on which the Right Hon. Gent. had argued for the prosperity of the country extremely fallacious. While our burthens were permanent, our resources, he feared, were many of them temporary. Upon the conclusion of a peace, he contended, we should be rivalled in every market by France and Holland; and it was impossible the permanent taxes would be nearly so productive. He calculated the peace-establishment, for some years after the war, at 39,000,000l. and shewed that, without any new extraordinary expence, it would be necessary to lay on heavy additional taxes, in consequence of the colonial sacrifices it might be necessary to make, in order to attain it. He spoke very forcibly against the Income-tax; and, denying that it produced the good effects ascribed to it, charged it with partiality, oppression, and injustice.

After some debate, the motion for the previous question was put on each of Mr. Tierney's resolutions, and carried without a division; after which the resolutions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer were agreed to.

June 30.

Hayes's Divorce bill was read the third time, and passed.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the customary resolutions for the payment of the officers of the House.

H. OF LORDS.

July 2.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to 53 public and private bills.

The *Lord Chancellor*, sitting as Commissioner, with the Earls of Chatham, Leicester, and Rosslyn, read the following speech:

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"We have it in command from his Majesty to acquaint you, that, on account of the advanced period of the season, and the state of public business, he is induced to relieve you from a longer attendance in Parliament. His Majesty highly commends the wisdom, temper, and diligence, which have marked all your proceedings; and particularly acknowledges the assiduity and zeal with which you have pursued the investigation of the important subjects brought under your consideration, in consequence of the severe pressure occasioned by the high price of corn. The beneficial effects of the measures you have suggested for the alleviation of this calamity, have afforded his Majesty great consolation; and he has the utmost satisfaction in indulging the hope that, under the favour of Providence, the blessings of plenty will be restored by the produce of the ensuing harvest.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"His Majesty has directed us to return you his particular thanks for the liberal provision which you have made for the various branches of the public service. While he regrets the necessity of supplies so large, it is a relief to his Majesty to observe, that the resources and continued prosperity of the country have enabled you to distribute the public burthens in such a manner as to press with as little severity as possible on his faithful subjects.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"The brilliant and repeated successes of his Majesty's arms by sea and land, important as they are in their immediate consequences, are not less satisfactory to his Majesty's mind, as affording fresh and decisive proofs of that vigorous exertion, undaunted valour, and steady perseverance, which distinguish the national character, and on which the chief reliance must be placed for respect abroad, and for confidence and security at home. Events so honourable to the British name derive, at the present moment, peculiar value in his Majesty's estimation, from their tendency to facilitate the attainment of the great object of his unceasing solicitude, the restoration of peace on fair and adequate terms. They furnish at the same time an additional pledge, that if the sentiments of moderation and justice which will ever govern his Majesty's conduct, should be rendered unavailing, in this instance, by unreasonable pretensions on the part of his enemies, the spirit and firmness of his people will continue

tinue to be manifested by such efforts and sacrifices, as may be necessary for asserting the honour of his Majesty's Crown, and for maintaining the permanent interests of the empire."

Then a Commission for proroguing the Parliament was read; after which the *Lord Chancellor* said,

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

By virtue of his Majesty's Commission under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in his Majesty's name, and in obedience to his commands, prorogue this Parliament to Thursday the 6th day of August next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the 6th day of August next.

The Speaker and Commons the same day attended in the House of Peers, to hear the Royal Assent given to sundry bills; and, on their return, the Speaker having read the speech delivered by his Majesty's Commissioners, this very important Session terminated.

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Downing-street, Aug. 22. The following dispatches have this day been received at Lord Hobart's office, from Lieut.-Gen. Sir John-Hely Hutchinson, transmitted in a letter from Lord Elgin to Lord Hawkesbury.

Earl of Elgin to Lord Hawkesbury, dated Constantinople, July 18.

I have the satisfaction of acquainting your Lordship, that the inclosed letters to Lord Hobart contain the intelligence of the surrender of Grand Cairo to the combined forces under Gen. Hutchinson, the Vizier, and the Capitan Pacha.

Head-quarters, Camp before Gizeh, June 21.

My Lord, I have nothing new, or of very essential import, to communicate, but I avail myself of the opportunity of a messenger going to Constantinople, to inform you, that we are encamped near Gizeh, which is on the opposite side of the river to Cairo. We mean to erect batteries in the course of 24 hours: it cannot hold out long, as it is a very weak place; but it covers a bridge of communication which the French have over the Nile, and it is therefore essential to us to have it in our possession. This operation cannot last above four or five days at most; I then mean to cross the river, and join the army of the Grand Vizier, who is at present encamped very near Cairo: we shall then besiege the place, which is garrisoned by 4 or 5000 French; but their works are very extended, and would require a much greater number of men to defend them. Great delays have been occasioned in this operation, from the low state of the river, and from the bar of the Nile at Rosetta, which is frequently impassible for ten days together; so that our march has been much retarded. The difficulty of procuring provisions for the army, and the obstacles which we encountered in bringing the heavy artillery up the river (which has not yet been entirely accomplished), have been very great. However, we have now a sufficiency to begin the siege. J. H. HUTCHINSON.

Head-quarters, Camp before Gizeh, June 29.

My Lord, the combined armies advanced on both sides of the river on the 21st inst. The British troops, and those of his Highness the Capitan Pacha, invested Gizeh on the left bank of the Nile; whilst the army of his Highness the Grand Vizier moved forward, and took a position nearly within cannon-shot of Cairo. On the 22d, in the morning, the enemy sent out a flag of truce, and informed me, that they wished to treat for the evacuation of Cairo, and the forts thereunto belonging, upon certain conditions. After a negociation of several days, which was conducted by Brigadier-gen. Hope with much judgement and ability, they agreed to surrender the town and forts on the conditions which I have the honour to enclose. We took possession of the gate of Gizeh at five o'clock yesterday evening, and also of the fort Sulkoski, on the Cairo side of the river. Hostages have been mutually exchanged, and the final evacuation will take place in about ten days. I should suppose that there are near 6000 troops of all kinds in the town; but I speak without a perfect knowledge on the subject, as I have not yet received any returns. This has been a long and arduous service. The troops, from the great heat of the weather, the difficulty of the navigation of the river, and the entire want of roads in the country, have suffered a considerable degree of fatigue; but both men and officers have submitted to it with the greatest patience, and have manifested a zeal for the honour of his Majesty's arms that is above all panegyrick. The conduct of the soldiers has been orderly and exemplary; and a discipline has been preserved which would have done honour to any troops. I am extremely obliged to Lieut.-Col. Anstruther, Quarter-Master-General, for the great zeal and ability which he has shewn, under very difficult circumstances, in forwarding the public service. From Generals Craddock and Doyle, who were the General Officers employed immediately under my orders, I have derived the greatest assistance; and I beg leave to recommend them as highly deserving of his Majesty's favour. The exertions of Captain Stephenson, of the navy, have been extremely laborious and constant during this long march; they have done every

every thing that was poſſible to forward our ſupplies; and, indeed, without their powerful aid, it would have been impoſſible to have proceeded. Your Lordſhip will recollect that the river is extremely low at this ſeaſon of the year, the mouth of the Nile impaſſable for days together, and the diſtance from Roſetta to Cairo between 160 and 170 miles. Capt. Stephenſon has been ably ſupported by Capts. Morriſon, Curry, and Hillyar, who were employed under him. The ſervice in which they have been engaged has not been a brilliant one; but I hope it will be recollected that it has been moſt uſeful, and has required conſtant vigilance and attention. It has laſted now for many weeks: the labour has been exceſſive, and the fatigue greater than I can expreſs. This diſpatch will be delivered to you by my aid-de camp, Major Montreſor, who has been in the moſt intimate habits of confidence with me ſince my arrival in Egypt, and will be able to give your Lordſhip a moſt perfect account of the ſituation of affairs in this country. I beg leave to recommend him to your Lordſhip's protection as an officer of merit, and highly deſerving of his Majeſty's favour.

I am, &c. J. H. HUTCHINSON.

[Here follow the Articles of Capitulation (21 in number). In ſubſtance they provide, that the French forces and their allies, under the command of Gen. Belliard, ſhould evacuate (not only the city of Cairo, and its dependencies, but) all that part of Egypt which they then occupied; the French and auxiliary troops to retire by land to Roſetta, with their arms, baggage, field-artillery, ammunition, effects, &c. and be thence embarked, with the ſame, to the French ports in the Mediterranean, at the expence of the allied powers. All the Adminiſtrations, the members of the Commiſſion of Arts and Sciences, in ſhort, every perſon attached to the French army to enjoy the ſame advantages; together with all inhabitants of Egypt, of whatever nation, who might wiſh to follow the French troops.]

Admiralty-office, Auguſt 29. Copy of a letter from the Hon. William Cornwallis, Admiral of the Blue, &c. to Evan Nepean, eſq. dated off Uſhant, the 20th inſt.

Sir, I have the honour to tranſmit to you, for the information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, a letter from Capt. Wemyſs, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Unicorn, incloſing one from Capt. Griffiths, of the Atalante ſloop, both ſtationed in watching the coaſt of Quiberon.

I am, &c. W. CORNWALLIS.

His Majeſty's ſhip Unicorn, Quiberon-bay, Auguſt 14.

Sir, by his Majeſty's ſloop Atalante (which I have ſent to you, being ſhort of proviſions), I incloſe a journal of my proceedings and ſtatement of the ſhip, by which you will ſee we have barely a month's proviſions. Hitherto, notwithſtanding all my exertions in ſending the boats away armed on different occaſions, and moving with the ſhip, I have only been able to capture one chaſſe maree, of 40 tons, laden with lime, not worth ſending in (in which buſineſs we had the misfortune to have 1 ſeaman killed, and 1 ſlightly wounded), and to deſtroy one, ſame burthen, laden with corn. Several convoys are laying at different places, ready to ſlip out; the largeſt of which (in the Morbihan), by anchoring near that place, and commanding the paſſages to the Weſtward, I have prevented moving. His Majeſty's ſloop Atalante has been rather more fortunate, having captured three ſmall light boats, and L'Eveille armed lugger. The gallantry of this affair, to which I was an eye-witneſs, is fully mentioned in Capt. Griffith's letter, a copy of which I incloſe, and beg leave to ſay he ſpeaks my ſentiments on that ſubject. I hope this account of my proceeding will meet your approbation.

I am, &c. C. WEMYSS.

Hon. Admiral Cornwallis, &c.

Sir, *Atalante, Quiberon bay, Aug.* 11.

I have to acquaint you, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, that yeſterday the ſix-oared cutter of his Majeſty's ſloop under my command, manned with eight men, captured the French armed lugger L'Eveille, in the ſervice of the Republic, of 58 tons, mounting two 4-pounders and four large ſwivels, carrying a pound-and-half ball. The cool intrepidity with which they rowed up in face of a briſk diſcharge of canniſter and grape from the lugger, and the croſs fire of two ſmall batteries, could not fail to excite my admiration: they boarded and took her a muſket-ſhot from the ſhore (the crew deſerted her at the moment), and, I am happy to add, brought her off without any body hurt on our part. The ſteady determination and good conduct of Mr. Francis Smith (who commanded) claims my fulleſt approbation; and I truſt I may be permitted ſtrongly to recommend him to notice, as well as to expreſs my thanks to the boat's crew who ſo ably ſeconded him.

I am, &c. A. J. GRIFFITHS.

Capt. Wemyſs, his Majeſty's ſhip Unicorn.

Admiralty-office, Sept. 5. Letter from Hon. W. Cornwallis, Admiral of the Blue, &c. to E. Nepean, eſq. dated off Uſhant, Auguſt 31.

Sir, I have the pleaſure of tranſmitting to you, for the information of my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, a letter from Capt. Martin, of his Majeſty's ſhip Frigard; by which it appears, the boats of that ſhip, the Diamond, and the Boadicea, have

have cut out of Corunna a ship of 20 guns, and other vessels. Lieut. Pipon, who commanded the boats, seems to have conducted the enterprize with much gallantry and judgment; for, although exposed to a heavy fire from the batteries, yet the success was accomplished without any loss; and the conduct of the officers and men who were with him merits my warmest approbation. W. CORNWALLIS.

Sir, *Fisgard off Ferrol, Aug.* 21.

I beg leave to inform you, that last night the boats of his Majesty's ships Fisgard, Diamond, and Boadicea, attacked the vessels of the enemy lying in the harbour of Corunna, and succeeded in bringing out El Neptuna, a new ship, pierced for 20 guns, belonging to his Catholic Majesty; a gun-boat, mounting a long 32-pounder, and a merchant-ship; who were moored within the strong batteries that protect the port; and so near them that the centinels on the ramparts challenged our people, and immediately commenced a heavy fire; but the prizes were towed out with a degree of coolness and perseverance that does infinite credit to the officers and men, and can only be equalled by their conduct throughout the affair. I should be very glad, if it were in my power, to do justice to the merit of Lieut. Pipon, who directed this enterprise with the most becoming spirit and address; but his success will, I trust, sufficiently recommend him to your approbation, and the notice of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

I am, &c. T. B. MARTIN.

Admiralty-office, Sept. 8. Letter from Mr. Pettigrew, Commander of the ship Intrepid letter of marque, to E. Nepean, esq. dated Barbadoes, July 9.

Sir, on the 2nd of June, in N. lat. 18 deg. 25 min. W. long. per accompts. 40 deg. 30 min. on-board the ship Intrepid, of Liverpool, bearing letters of marque, under my command, having in company the ships Dominica packet and Alfred, I had the good fortune to capture, after a running engagement of nearly two hours, the Spanish frigate-built ship La Galga, commanded by Francisco de Pascadello, and mounting 24 heavy fixed, and 78 men, bound to Cadiz, or any port in Spain, loaded with hides, cocoa, indigo, and copper in bars; the quantity not yet known. I am happy to say, we sustained no other loss than that of one of my brave men, and our sails and rigging a good deal cut; the other ships have not sustained any damage, except the prize, which has suffered considerably in both hull and masts, and rigging. I arrived here July 4, with the prize and above-mentioned ships.

I am, &c. JOHN PETTIGREW.

P. S. The Galga has been at different ports, but was last from Rio de Plata.

Admiralty Office, Sept. 12. Letter from Capt. Hood to Rear-Admiral Saumarez.

Sir, *Venerable, at Sea, July* 13.

You must have observed my giving chace to an enemy's line of battle ship at day-break this morning. At seven the hoisted French colours; and I could perceive her to be an eighty-gun ship; at half-past, being within point-blank shot, the enemy commenced firing his stern chace-guns, which I did not return, for fear of retarding our progress, until the light and baffling airs threw the two ships broad side-to, within musket-shot, when a steady and warm conflict was kept up for an hour and a half, and we had closed within pistol-shot; the enemy principally directed his fire to our masts and rigging. I had at this time the misfortune to perceive the main-mast to fall overboard, the fore and mizen-mast nearly in the same state, and since gone; the ship, being near the shore close to the castle of Sancti Petri, the enemy escaped. It was with much difficulty I was enabled to get the Venerable off, her cables and anchors all disabled; and it was only by the great exertion of the Thames, with the boats you sent me, she was saved after being on-shore for some time. I shall have no occasion to comment on the bravery of the officers and ship's company in this action, who had, with much patience and perseverance, suffered great fatigue by their exertions to get the ship to sea, and not 500 men able to go to quarters; but I beg leave to add, I have been most ably supported by Lieut. Lillicrap, second of the Venerable (first absent), and all the other officers and men, who have my warmest recommendation; and have to lament the loss of Mr. Williams, Master, an excellent officer, with many other valuable people killed and wounded, a list of whom I have the honour to inclose.

I am, &c. S. HOOD.

List of killed and wounded in action with a French ship of 80 *guns, on July* 13.

Mr. John Williams, Master; 15 seamen, 2 marines, killed.—Mr. Thomas Church, Lieutenant; Mr. John Snell, Boatswain; Mr. George Melley, and Mr. Charles Pardoe, Midshipmen; 73 seamen, 10 marines, wounded. S. HOOD, *Captain.*

Enclosures in a Letter from Sir J. Saumarez to E. Nepean, esq. dated Rosia Bay, Aug. 2.

Sir, *Passey, Gibraltar, July* 9.

I beg leave to inform you, that on the 29th ult. off Cape St. Vincent, I captured the Spanish Felucca privateer El Golondrina, of two guns, with small arms, and a complement of 33 men, nine of which had previously been sent in a small Guernsey lugger and a Portuguese schooner, which she had captured during her cruize.

I am, &c. W. WOOLDRIDGE.

Sir, *Passey, July* 30.

On my return from Minorca, in execution

tion of your orders, on Tuesday the 21st inst. the island of Carbera N. E. six or seven leagues, I fell-in with a Spanish man of war xebec, of 22 guns, which at seven A. M. after being hailed by her with orders to send my boat on-board, I brought to action within pistol-shot, and continued it until a quarter past eight, when she was perfectly silenced; but took advantage of her sweeps, it being nearly calm; and, though every exertion was used with the Palley's (sweeps, I had the mortification of seeing her get close-in with Ivica before night. I am much obliged to Mr. Lyons, the Master, for his cool and steady conduct during the action, and Mr Douglas, Midshipman of the Cæsar, a passenger, who assisted at the guns. The remaining officers and ship's company behaved with credit to themselves and my satisfaction; but I am sorry to add, one of them was killed, and two others wounded. And on the 29th following, off Cape Tresforcas, I captured the Spanish privateer-schooner El Atamaria, pierced for 14 guns, but only seven on-board, long twelves and sixes, and 55 men, belonging to Malaga, out ten days, and had captured a schooner, from Oran, laden with cattle for Gibraltar.

I am, &c. W. WOOLDRIDGE.

Downing-street, Sept. 15. The following dispatch has been received at the office of the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, from Col. Fraser, commanding his Majesty's troops at Goree, on the coast of Africa.

Goree, Africa, June 16.

My Lord,

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that, having received intelligence that there was a large ship, under Spanish colours, lying off Senegal, which had been brought there by part of the crew, who, assisted by a number of slaves, had murdered the officers, and seized the vessel on the Southern coast of Africa. Understanding likewise that it had been proposed by Citizen Renaud, as soon as the cargo was landed, to refit this ship, attack with her the British vessels trading for gum in the open roads of Port Andique, then, renewing the depredations that had been formerly committed at Sierra Leone and other settlements, to run with the plunder for Cayenne; I resolved, if possible, to frustrate these intentions, by taking or destroying the Spanish ship while the cargo was landing; and it was probable the enemy would be little prepared for making defence. Having requested the assistance of Mr. Olderman, Commander of the merchant-ship Lacy, of Liverpool (the only armed vessel on this part of the coast), he complied most readily. A few seamen were procured from the other traders to reinforce the little Government schooner, chiefly navigated by blacks; and a detachment from this garrison, consisting of Ensigns M'Dermot and Kingsley, Assistant-Surgeon Ryan, and 40 men, embarked and sailed on the 8th inst. under the command of Capt. Lloyd. On the 15th Capt. Lloyd returned; and by his reports, which I have the honour to inclose, your Lordship will see that the enemy was taken by surprise, and a new ship, capable of mounting 30 guns on her main deck, has been destroyed, without the loss of one man. All persons employed on this service were volunteers; and the alacrity with which they engaged in it merits the highest praise. JOHN FRASER, *Commandant.*

Sir, *Goree, June* 15.

In consequence of your orders, I proceeded to the Bar of Senegal with the detachment under my command; and on the morning of the 12th inst. discovered a large ship at anchor about two miles off the Bar. On our approach the crew betook themselves to their boats. On boarding, she was found to be a new Spanish ship, pierced for 30 guns, and about 900 tons burthen; that she had been unloaded, stripped of her sails, rigging, &c. Finding it impracticable, from the state of the vessel, and the wind blowing strong on shore, to bring her off, I gave directions to Mr. Grady, Master of the Government schooner, to set her on fire; which he executed very much to my satisfaction, and without any accident. In justice to the officers and men under my command, I beg leave to mention that they displayed the greatest readiness in executing any orders I had to give; and, had there been any occasion, would, I am convinced, have conducted themselves in such a manner as to merit approbation.

RICH. LLOYD, *Capt. African Corps.*

Downing-street, Oct. 2. The following dispatches have been received from his Excellency the Earl of Elgin, his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Sublime Porte, by the Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Elgin to Lord Hawkesbury, dated Constantinople, Sept. 6, *midnight.*

I congratulate your Lordship most sincerely, on the intelligence which I have this moment received by the annexed letter from Sir John-Hely Hutchinson

Extract of a Letter from Sir John-Hely Hutchinson, K. B. to the Earl of Elgin, dated head-quarters, Camp before Alexandria, August 27.

I just seize the opportunity of a messenger going to Constantinople (dispatched by the Capitan Pacha), to inform your Excellency, that Gen. Menou offered last night to capitulate for the town and forts of Alexandria, and demanded an armistice of three days, for the purpose of arranging the

the terms of the capitulation. This I have granted accordingly.

Admiralty-office, Oct. 2. Letter from Capt. Keats, of the Superb, to E. Nepean, eſq. dated off Liſbon, Sept. 19.

Sir, the Superb, Defence, and Peterell ſloop, left Vice-Admiral Pole on the 6th inſt. No event of greater importance than the capture of a privateer by the Defence, related in the incloſed copy of a letter to Vice-Admiral Pole, has occurred ſince they left him. R. G. KEATS.

Letter from Capt. Keats, of his Majeſty's ſhip Superb, at Sea, to Vice-Admiral Pole, dated September 18.

Sir, the Defence, whoſe ſignal was made to chaſe this morning, has returned with a French lugger privateer, of 14 guns and 60 men, named L'Enfant du Carnival.

I am, &c. R. G. KEATS.

Downing-ſtreet, Oct. 2. PRELIMINARIES OF PEACE between his Majeſty and the French Republick were ſigned laſt night at Lord Hawkeſbury's office, in Downing-ſtreet, by the Right Hon. Lord Hawkeſbury, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, on the part of his Majeſty, and by M. Otto, on the part of the French Government.

Downing-ſtreet, Oct. 10. The RATIFICATION of the Preliminary Articles of Peace between his Majeſty and the French Republick, ſigned on the 1ſt inſtant, were this day exchanged by the Right Hon Lord Hawkeſbury, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, and by M. Otto.

Oct. 12. This Gazette contains the following Proclamation and Order:

BY THE KING. A PROCLAMATION,

Declaring the ceſſation of arms, as well by ſea as land, agreed upon between his Majeſty and the French Republick, and enjoining the obſervance thereof.

GEORGE R.

Whereas Preliminaries for reſtoring Peace between us and the French Republick were ſigned at London on the 1ſt day of this inſtant October, by the Plenipotentiary of us, and by the Plenipotentiary of the French Republick: And whereas, for the putting an end to the calamities of war, as ſoon and as far as may be poſſible, it hath been agreed between us and the French Republick as follows; that is to ſay, that as ſoon as the Preliminaries ſhall be ſigned and ratified, friendſhip ſhould be eſtabliſhed between us and the French Republick, by ſea and land, in all parts of the world, and that all hoſtilities ſhould ceaſe immediately: and, in order to prevent all cauſes of complaint and diſpute which might ariſe on account of prizes which might be made at ſea, after the ſignature of the Preliminary Articles, it has been alſo reciprocally agreed, that the veſſels and effects which might be taken in the Britiſh Channel, and in the North Seas, after the ſpace of 12 days, to be computed from the exchange of the ratifications of the Preliminary Articles, ſhould be reſtored on each ſide; that the term ſhould be one month from the Britiſh Channel and the North Seas, as far as the Canary Iſlands incluſively, whether in the Ocean or in the Mediterranean; two months from the ſaid Canary Iſlands, as far as the Equator; and, laſtly, five months in all other parts of the world, without any exception, or any more particular deſcription of time or place. And whereas the Ratifications of the ſaid Preliminary Articles between us and the French Republick were exchanged by the reſpective Plenipotentiaries of us, and of the French Republick, on the 10th day of this inſtant October, from which day the ſeveral terms above-mentioned of 12 days, of one month, of two months, and five months, are to be computed. And whereas it is our Royal will and pleaſure, that the ceſſation of hoſtilities between us and the French Republick ſhould be agreeable to the ſeveral epochs fixed between us and the French Republick, we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to notify the ſame to all our loving ſubjects; and we do declare that our Royal will and pleaſure is, and we do hereby ſtrictly charge and command all our officers, both by ſea and land, and all other our ſubjects whatſoever, to forbear all acts of hoſtility, either by ſea or land, againſt the French Republick, and their allies, their vaſſals or ſubjects, from and after the reſpective times above-mentioned, and under the penalty of incurring our higheſt diſpleaſure.

Given at our Court at Windſor, the 12th day of this inſtant October, in the 41ſt year of our reign, and in the year of our Lord 1801.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

At the Court at Windſor, the 12th of October, 1801, preſent, the King's moſt excellent Majeſty in Council,

His Majeſty in Council was this day pleaſed to declare and order, that, for the convenience and ſecurity of the commerce of his loving ſubjects, during the ceſſation of arms notified by his Royal Proclamation of this day's date, paſſes will be delivered, as ſoon as they can be interchanged, to ſuch of his ſubjects as ſhall deſire the ſame, for their ſhips, goods, and merchandizes, and effects; they duly obſerving the ſeveral Acts of Parliament which are or may be in force. W. FAWKENER.

[This Gazette alſo contains his Majeſty's Order in Council for diſcontinuing the bounty to ſeamen; and alſo for diſcontinuing the reward for the diſcovery of ſeamen, &c.]

MONTHLY

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, October, 1801;

And, God be praised! a happy *Retrospect* it is. When we advert to the picture of affairs which "a little month" ago it was our duty to delineate, and compare it with the present aspect of Europe, the past appears like a dream; and we hail with a degree of rapture the return of

"PEACE ON EARTH,
"GOOD WILL AMONG MEN!"

In the most sudden and unlooked-for manner an Extraordinary Gazette on the 2d inst. in the forenoon, announced to the publick, that PRELIMINARIES OF PEACE had been signed the preceding evening by Lord Hawkesbury and M. Otto, as the respective Ministers of

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

This Preliminary Treaty was ratified by the First Consul at Paris on the 5th, and has since received the ratification of our beloved Sovereign. By the Conditions of the Treaty we find, that Great Britain retains the valuable islands of Ceylon and Trinidad in the East and West Indies.—The Cape of Good Hope is to become a free port.—Malta is to be restored to the Knights Companions; its independence being guaranteed and protected by a third Power, to be hereafter named.—Egypt is to be given up to the Porte.—The conquered territories of Portugal are to be restored; and the possessions of Her most Faithful Majesty preserved in their integrity.—The French are to evacuate such parts of the Neapolitan and Roman territory as are now in their possession; and to recognize the Republick of the Seven United Islands in the Archipelago.—The Fisheries at Newfoundland and the Gulf of St. Laurence are to be placed on their former footing.—All prisoners of war are to be given up, and sequestrations on property taken off, on both sides; and it is stated, that on these Preliminaries being ratified (which has since been done), all hostility shall cease, and "*sincere friendship shall be established between His Britannic Majesty and the French Republick by land and by sea in all parts of the world.*"—Plenipotentiaries from Great Britain and France are to repair to Amiens, in order to execute (in concert with the allies of the Contracting Powers) a Definitive Treaty. France has already announced the appointment of Joseph Bonaparte; and on our side, the Marquis Cornwallis is generally understood to be intended as the Plenipotentiary, though his appointment has not yet * been formally announced: it is apparent, however, that so completely have all material points between the Parties been discussed in the late negociations, that the business reserved for Amiens will be rather matter of form and state than of deliberation.

We have already said, that the French Government ratified the foregoing Preliminaries on the 5th instant: on the 8th it proclaimed, at Paris, a Peace concluded with

PORTUGAL;

on the same day signed a similar Treaty with

RUSSIA;

and on the 9th a Peace with the

OTTOMAN PORTE

was also concluded. In fact, every late proceeding of the French Government has appeared to be dictated by a sincere desire of terminating at once a contest at which Nature has so long shuddered, and of facilitating the return of Universal Peace, with all her manifold blessings.

As the three Treaties just mentioned are in all respects analogous to, and in many provided for in, that concluded with Great Britain, of which the substance has been stated, it will not be necessary here to give any analysis of them *: the third Article of the Treaty with Russia, however, deserves notice; as being admirably calculated to remove one of the greatest dangers that has heretofore been apprehended from a Peace with France; viz. that of opening a door to the emissaries of seditious and disorganizing principles: it states, that the two Contracting Parties mutually promise not to suffer any of their subjects to keep up any correspondence, direct or indirect, with the internal enemies of the present Government of the two States, to foment troubles in them, or propagate principles contrary to their respective constitutions; every subject, therefore, of either of the two Powers, who, during his residence in the States of the other, shall make any attack on its security, shall immediately be removed out of the said country, and carried beyond the frontiers, without being able in any case to claim the protection of his Government.

A new political Constitution has been framed for the French settlement of

ST. DOMINGO

by Toussaint L'Ouverture (the Mulatto Commander in Chief there), who has transmitted a copy of it to Paris, expressing his hope that it will be sanctioned by the Consulate. This, however, it is not likely to be, without much modification; as in its present state it would go to establish an authority in Toussaint almost wholly independent of the mother country. From what we see at present, we are led to think it probable, that Bonaparte will confirm Toussaint in the Government of the Colony, but at the same time take such measures as shall keep him and his Government effectually in check under the paramount authority of the French Republick.

* October 30.

* Copies of them will be given in a future number.

In the Government of

HOLLAND

a new Revolution has taken place since our last; by which the Directory has dissolved the Batavian Legislature, and submitted the plan of a New Constitution to the people. According to this, we understand, the Executive Directory is to be abolished, and what is called a State Directory substituted in its stead (composed of 12 persons, of whom one is to go out yearly); the Legislature is to consist of 35 members; and the Republick to be divided into eight departments. This measure was passed, indeed, without bloodshed, but not without violent opposition in the Legislative Chambers; several members of which, who voted against a change, were arrested and put in confinement. The popular election has, we understand, terminated in favour of the new Constitution.

The Archduke Antony Victor, brother of the Emperor of Germany, has been chosen Elector of

COLOGNE,

as well as Bishop of Munster, notwithstanding the opposition of the Court of Berlin; but the fate of both these appointments must ultimately depend on the adjustment of the indemnities to be provided for under the Treaty of Luneville: on which subject

The Diet of

RATISBON

has at length come to a *Conclusum*; by which we find, that a Commission of eight members (from Mentz, Bohemia, Wirtemberg, the Teutonic Order, Saxony, Brandenburgh, Bavaria, and Hesse Cassel) is appointed to arrange the plan of secularizations, &c. in concert with the French Government, and afterwards to submit the result of their deliberations to His Imperial Majesty and the empire, to be formally ratified.

As if to reward seasonably the toils and bravery of our army in

EGYPT,

and to render the return of Peace doubly pleasing to this nation, the very same day that announced the signature in London of the Preliminaries of Peace with France, produced an official notification, that Gen. Menou had made an offer to the British Commander in Chief, to capitulate for the SURRENDER OF ALEXANDRIA, and the final evacuation of Egypt by the Republican army: an event which actually took place on the 30th of August, being about five weeks *previous* to the signature of the Preliminaries, by which the French engaged voluntarily to quit that country. Thus the British arms have, under strongly opposing circumstances, triumphed in the attainment of their object: and never was a triumphant detail written with more elegance or more modesty than in the official letter of Gen. Sir John-Hely Hutchinson, the worthy successor of the ever-memorable Abercromby; which will be given at large in our next.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Berlin, Sept. 1. The town of *Telsow* may be said to exist no longer. August 29 the church, the town-house, and 51 houses, fell a prey in a few hours to the flames. The wind, which blew with violence from the N. E. spread the blaze to the four corners at once. Happily it changed to the West; by which means part of the town escaped. The greatest part of the inhabitants were from home, at Berlin, Potsdam, and Trebbin; so that little assistance could be afforded.

The famous Abbé Fontana has returned from Milan to *Florence*, where he has again the care of the Cabinet of Natural History, which was before under his inspection.

EAST AND WEST INDIA NEWS.

Camp Moree, Feb. 21. On the 19th, a man was carried away by a tigress; and, from our having missed a dawk, the next morning a party of troopers, armed only with pistols, and the camel-riders, who were only allowed to carry their swords, were ordered out. At sun-rise this morning, at the distance of five miles from camp, in a thick small jungle, on the borders of a nullah, overgrown with high grass, the party in search of the tigress started her, when she commenced the attack; the horsemen immediately returned the charge with a volley, which had no other effect than that of making her retreat. The size of this animal was such that Major Wharton sent a man to camp to bring a reinforcement of a few men, armed with carbines; but before these could arrive, the tigress renewed the attack, and made some furious charges (which the riders avoided by their dexterity in turning their horses), and retreated into the bed of the nullah, where the horses could not follow her. In consequence of this, the pistols were given into the hands of the troopers on camels, who advanced boldly into the nullah. The tigress, grown desperate, was making a most furious spring at one of the troopers, when he, with the greatest steadiness, fired his pistol just as she had sprung, hit her on the head, and brought her to the ground. On measuring her, she was found to be nine feet four inches.

The method the natives of *Bijanagur* have recourse to, in most of their writing communications, is singular, and deserving of notice. They have a substance, naturally white, which they first dye of a deep black, and then affix a border, which is stamped; on this they write with a soft stone found in

in that country, which they cut like a reed, and which leaves a white impreſſion that is almoſt indelible.

Naſſau, Bahamas, July 25. On Wedneſday laſt we experienced the moſt dreadful hurricane that ever was felt in theſe iſlands during its continuance; and as we have had frequent rains during the ſeaſon, accompanied with thunder and lightning, we had hoped to be exempted from this dreadful calamity; but, for ſome weeks paſt, we have had neither rain, thunder, nor lightning, notwithſtanding the weather has been very warm and cloſe. On the 20th and 21ſt the wind got to the N. E. and on the 22d, in the morning, it blew freſh from N. N. E. getting more to the Northward with great violence. About 12 o'clock we became greatly alarmed, and by two o'clock it blew a hurricane. The veſſels then began to drive from their moorings, notwithſtanding all the maſts were ſtruck, and their anchors down, and every poſſible precaution uſed to make them keep their moorings: luckily, there was leſs ſhipping in the harbour than there uſually is at this time of the year; but the whole drove from their moorings, and came in a ſtring on the ſhore. The tide was flowing, and as it roſe the hurricane increaſed in violence until the wind became due North; very fortunately this drove all the veſſels on the town-ſide of the harbour, and prevented them from driving out to ſea; for, by three o'clock there was ſcarcely a veſſel in the harbour. The Britiſh ſhip Echo had captured a Guineaman, which lay up the harbour; but ſhe parted from her anchors, and drove towards the town, ſtruck on the ground, and got on her beam-ends: the ſeamen got to leeward on her ſides, and 250 ſlaves on-board, between decks, were in the moſt imminent danger. After a ſhort time the veſſel fortunately righted, and drove on ſhore, where the crew and ſlaves were unexpectedly preſerved. Another Guineaman, named the George, which only arrived on the 21ſt, got on ſhore, and was in the greateſt danger, but the crew and ſlaves were fortunately ſaved. At 3 o'clock the wind began to get about to the Eaſtward, but without any diminution of violence, and the ſpray of the ſea roſe in ſuch clouds as to render objects at a ſmall diſtance inviſible. At about half-paſt four the wind got round to the Eaſt, and kept veering about with the ſun; a ſure prognoſtic that the gale would not be of any long continuance: but ſtill its violence was unabated. About this time the tide began to ebb, before the wind got round to the Southward; otherwiſe the veſſels muſt unavoidably have been driven to ſea, and would, in all probability, have been totally loſt; but, as they were all driven up at high water, none of them were blown off. About ſun-ſet, the wind had got round to the South, and ſtill blew with much violence; but as the town and harbour were ſheltered by the hills, it was not much felt there; and by 8 or 9 o'clock, when the ſun ſet, there was nothing remaining but a freſh gale. There is ſcarcely any ſuch thing as eſtimating the loſs occaſioned in thoſe few hours, but it is generally thought to amount to 100,000l. This may be credited, when you learn that, at one time, we counted 120 veſſels ſtranded; beſides ſeveral that were ſunk and cruſhed to pieces by other veſſels. The maſts of the veſſels were not cut away; they were literally blown away. One of the Guineamen loſt her's, together with the bowſprit, by the ſheer force of the wind. Many veſſels are bilged, and many totally abandoned; but, in general, there are hopes of ſaving moſt of thoſe that were ſtranded. On ſhore the damage done has been equal, in compariſon, with that at ſea. Mr. Hall's beautiful plantation of cocoa-nuts has ſuffered greatly. Mr. Ferguſon's and Mr. Howie's houſes, in the town, have alſo felt the effects greatly. The ſea, to the Southward of Fort Montague, made a breach through the ſand-hills, and has filled the valley to the Weſtward of it many feet deep. In ſhort, it is the height of preſumption to attempt to eſtimate the loſs ſuſtained by this dreadful hurricane, as no one knows the extent of his loſs; but we are happy to learn, that the violence of this hurricane has not been felt at any great diſtance from this iſland, as ſeveral veſſels have ſince arrived, which only experienced a gale of wind at the time that we ſuffered ſo dreadfully.

NEWS FROM SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

Aug. 26. A tremendous ſtorm of thunder and lightning, attended by heavy ſhowers of rain, began this morning at *Foudland*; and, taking a South-eaſt courſe, reached *Aberdeen* in the afternoon. Many of the peals were unuſually loud and long. In the evening one Forbes, a wright in Ellon, a worthy ingenious man, travelling towards Newburgh, was killed by the lightning. His ſhirt was burnt to tinder, part of the caſe of his watch melted, and his body greatly diſfigured.—At *Micklefolla*, in the Garioch, the lightning came through the roof of a houſe into the rooms, and broke ſome articles of furniture; but fortunately no perſon was there at the time. In the ſame neighbourhood a horſe was killed.

Sept. 3. About mid-day, a remarkable phænomenon happened at *Dundee*. While the ſervants belonging to the town were employed in bleaching their clothes, on a ſudden a whirlwind aroſe, which ſwept every article off the ground: ſome part of the clothes were carried to a prodigious height, not leſs than 300 feet, and to a diſtance little ſhort of a quarter of a mile.

Sept.

Sept. 7. This morning, about 6, a ſhock of an earthquake was felt in *Edinburgh*, and in the vicinity of that city. It appears to have been violent; but its duration was only about two ſeconds. It is thought the ſhock has been pretty general, as the ſame ſenſation was experienced in *Glaſgow*, a diſtance of 44 miles, about the ſame moment. It was alſo felt at *Dunfermline*, in Fife. The weather had been cold, with Eaſterly winds and rain.

Dublin, Sept. 10. Yeſterday a platform gave way at the addition making to the new Four Courts, when two unfortunate men at work were ſo miſerably hurt, that their recovery is doubtful.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Aug. 31. This night a moſt dreadful ſtorm of thunder, lightning, and hail, was felt at *Brighton*. A lad, named Wallis, belonging to the South Glouceſter, was ſo ſtruck with a flaſh of lightning, in going from this place to the barracks, that it is thought by the ſurgeon who attends him that he will never recover his ſight.

Birmingham, Sept. 2. Laſt night, between 8 and 9 o'clock, an accident occaſioned a melancholy and ſhocking catſtrophe. The upper floor of an old houſe on Snow-hill, in this town, occupied by a poor man of the name of Pardoe, ſuddenly fell, and drove all the floors below into the cellar, burying in its ruins the wife, five children, and a youth about 16 years of age. People were immediately employed in making an entrance into the cellar from the ſtreet, by taking up the pavement; and in about an hour and a half got out the woman and youngeſt child, both very dangerouſly bruiſed; the young man was alſo taken out alive; but the four other children, one boy and three girls, were all cruſhed to death; and their bodies exhibited the moſt mutilated and mangled ſpectacles imaginable. When the accident was known, every aſſiſtance was immediately given. The Volunteers and conſtables kept good order, and the ſtreet clear; and the beſt ſurgical aſſiſtance was at hand to help the ſufferers as ſoon as poſſible.

Sept. 4. A moſt remarkable whirlwind aroſe in the parith of *Wiſbaw* this morning. It began ſoon after 10, about 200 yards from the houſe of the Rev. Mr. Matthews, and proceeded in a ſtraight line through the farm-yard, took up a wooden dog-kennel, in which were two pointer dogs, and carried it over a hedge 50 yards diſtant from the ſpot where it ſtood. A young man, who was going through the yard at the time, was ſtruck down by its force, but was not materially injured. It continued its courſe for more than two miles, and ſwept a width of nearly 100 yards, breaking down the trees in its paſſage, and doing damage, it is ſuppoſed, to the amount of 500l.

Oct. 1. This day their Majeſties, Prince Adolphus, the Princeſſes Auguſta, Elizabeth, Mary, Sophia, and Amelia, with the Earl and Counteſs of Ayleſbury, Lord Walſingham, the Hon. Col. Fitzroy, Colonel Cartwright, Major Deſborough, Lady C. Durham, Lady M. Winyard, and Lady Bellaſyſe, arrived at the Star and Garter inn in *Andover* to dinner, at half-paſt 5. The Royal Family were received by a detachment of the 1ſt regiment of Dragoons, and the Andover Volunteers, under arms; and the acclamations of a great concourſe of people of the town and neighbourhood welcomed the arrival of their beloved Sovereign and his Royal Conſort and family. The ringing of bells, a general and brilliant illumination in the evening, and other loyal demonſtrations of joy, teſtified the great gratification the inhabitants felt from the Royal viſit to their town.

Oct. 2. This morning, between 8 and 9, the Bailiff and Corporation of *Andover* had the honour of attending his Majeſty with a dutiful and loyal Addreſs; which was moſt graciouſly received by his Majeſty from the hands of the Bailiff. About 10 o'clock the Royal party ſet off, in high health and ſpirits, for Windſor, apparently well pleaſed with the inſtances of loyalty and zealous attachment evinced towards them by all ranks of perſons, and highly ſatisfied with the accommodations provided for them. In the afternoon, exactly at half-paſt 2, their Majeſties and the Princeſs Auguſta in the firſt coach; the Princeſſes Elizabeth and Mary, and Prince Adolphus, in the ſecond coach; and the Princeſſes Sophia and Amelia in the third coach; arrived at the Queen's Lodge, at *Windſor*, in perfect health. The Prince of Wales's Light Dragoons, diſmounted, commanded by his Royal Highneſs in perſon, with the Stafford regiment of militia, commanded by Lieutenant-Col. Sneyd, were drawn out on the Caſtle-hill, oppoſite the Queen's lodge and ſaluted their Majeſties and the Royal Family as they paſſed; the bands belonging to both regiments playing "God ſave the King!". The Windſor Loyal Aſſociated Cavalry and Infantry were alſo drawn up in line in the High-ſtreet, and ſaluted their Majeſties on their arrival. Their Majeſties, on alighting from their carriages at the Queen's Lodge, were received by their Royal Highneſſes the Prince of Wales, and Dukes of York, Clarence, and Cumberland, in the moſt dutiful and reſpectful manner. His Majeſty received their compliments moſt affably and affectionately, and the ſcene was truly intereſting. His Majeſty appeared in very good ſpirits. Immediately on the entrance of the Royal Family into the town, the bells were ſet a ringing, and guns fired; and other demonſtrations of joy were ſhown by the inhabitants on this auſpicious occaſion.

occasion. Many of the principal people of the town afterwards dined at the Town-hall, and drank the health of their Majesties and the Royal Family with the most enthusiastic joy. In the evening the town was illuminated in the most brilliant style; and the whole passed off with the most heartfelt satisfaction, on the event so interesting as the re-establishment of his Majesty's health, and consequent return.

Oct. 10. The lightning and torrents of rain were so tremendous throughout *Hertfordshire*, and part of *Essex*, that most of the inhabitants were kept from their beds, in universal terror, till day-light.

A snake, of prodigious length, sprang from a hedge on the Brighton road, near *Ashtead*, on the clothes of a woman, as she was passing on foot, and alarmed her so much that she would have fainted, had not a gentleman on horseback, who witnessed the circumstance, speedily relieved her, by killing the reptile with his whip.

At a bull-baiting at *Eccles* annual wake, near Manchester, a man, in a state of inebriety, approaching the half-worried irritated animal too nearly, was so shockingly gored, that he languished in the most excruciating agonies upwards of 30 hours, when death put a period to his sufferings.

Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. the proprietor of *St. Michael's Mount*, in Cornwall, is repairing the chapel at that place in a truly gothic and highly ornamented style. The windows, which are high and very narrow, are all of painted glass from the first manufacture, and the gloom necessarily produced will be well calculated to impress the poet's idea of "dim religious awe."

It is impossible to describe the joy manifested by all ranks of people, on receiving the happy news of PEACE. Our letters from every part of the UNITED KINGDOM express in the most animated terms how sensible every heart appears. This very important and unexpected change has given to the countenance of the publick a joy and apparent satisfaction, always to be desired, but seldom obtained. We most sincerely hope it may long continue, uninterrupted by ambition, intrigue, or any of those prejudices and passions which, occupying the breasts of rulers, let loose the demon Discord, and desolate mankind. We trust in the energy and wisdom of his Majesty's Councillors, who have hitherto conducted the vessel of State with honour and safety, that they will neither be lulled into false security, nor lose sight of the old-fashioned proverb, "*Lupus pilum mutat non mentem.*"

The various accounts of the celebration of this auspicious intelligence which we have received would fill a volume. As a specimen we select an account of a sumptuous entertainment, which, in the true spirit of English hospitality, was given on the 7th of October at *Rothley Temple*, near Leicester, by Thomas Babington, Esq. one of the representatives in parliament for that borough; to which all the inhabitants of Rothley, without exception, were invited. More than 1000 persons, men, women, and children, were plentifully regaled with plumb-pudding, beef, and ale, in the Temple lawn. An elegant marquee was fitted up, where an entertainment was provided for a select party of ladies and gentlemen, and respectable yeomen; and, as soon as dinner was over, a solemn act of thanksgiving was performed by the Rev. Aulay Macaulay, vicar of the parish, for the blessings of Providence to this country. Mr. Babington then gave the following toast, which was cheared with the loudest acclamations of loyalty:

"The King, and may he long live to enjoy the blessings of Peace!"

The popular air of "God save the King" was then sung in full chorus, after which the following toasts were given:

"Old England."

"Speed the Plough and Trade."

"Mr. Addington who made the Peace, and Lord Hawkesbury who signed it."

"The soldiers and sailors of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland—thanks to them, and may they ever defend us from all our enemies as well as they have done this war!"

"Peace abroad—Peace at home—and Peace with one another."

These toasts were succeeded by *feux de joyes*, and instrumental music of various sorts; during which the populace were supplied with ale, and the company were amused with various rustic displays of *Anti-gallican wit.*

Military evolutions were performed by a small party of the Yeomanry Cavalry.

The words "Babington and Peace"—"Peace and Plenty" were conspicuous on the hats and bonnets of

Many a youth and many a maid,
Tripping thro' the chequer'd shade.

The company were now addressed by Henry Thornton, Esq. M.P. for the borough of Southwark; a gentleman who has endeared himself to the friends of humanity by his humane exertions for the abolition of the Slave Trade, and the civilization of Africa. After a neat appropriate speech, Mr. Thornton gave the following toast:

"Mr. Babington, the Lord of the Manor, and the founder of the feast."

This toast was cheared with the highest expressions of gratitude and attachment.

Mr. Babington, after thanking the company for the honour they had done him, closed the entertainment with a suitable address to the people on the happy return of Peace, and the use they ought to make of so great a blessing; after which they returned in peace and good-humour to their re-

reſpective homes, and teſtified their joy in the evening by illuminating their houſes.

A noble entertainment was alſo given at *Woodhouſe*, in the ſame neighbourhood, by William Herrick, Eſq. to his tenants and neighbours. Beaumanor-houſe was illuminated; and, from the number of windows, had a grand effect. The company at the manor-houſe danced in maſquerade and blue ribbons; and the villagers danced before the hall-door till midnight.

A grand illumination took place at *Plymouth*, and a number of elegant and appropriate tranſparencies were exhibited. On the Hoe, there was a bonfire of 700 pitch, tar, and oil barrels, which had a grand effect: it was, probably, one of the largeſt ever exhibited in this kingdom, its baſe being 240 feet in circumference, and the height between 70 and 80 feet. From the elevated ſpot on which it was erected, it was viſible, when kindled, upwards of 40 miles. The ſhips in the Sound and Cawſand-bay had their top-lights out, and diſplayed a profuſion of blue falſe lights, and beautiful ſky and ſtar rockets.

Of the villages near the metropolis, *Hoddeſdon* in Herts deſerves reſpectable mention; particularly Admiral Peere Williams's brilliant tranſparencies, and Dr. Breton's motto, "GIVE GOD THE PRAISE!"

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Tueſday, Sept. 15.

This morning the horſes of a dray ran away down Bridge-ſtreet, and, the ſhafts of the dray having ſtruck againſt one of the pillars of Blackfriars-bridge, the maſon's work gave way, and a conſiderable part of it was precipitated into the Thames.

Sunday, Sept. 13.

The following Thankſgiving Prayer was this day read: "O Almighty Lord God! wonderful in operation, infinite in wiſdom, power, and goodneſs; terrible in thy judgments, but abundant in loving kindneſs and mercy! thou turneſt the fruitful land into barrenneſs, for the wickedneſs of them that dwell therein; and again thou commandeſt the water to ſpring in the dry ground, and the vallies to ſtand thick with corn. We, thine unworthy ſervants, the people of this ſinful nation, offer unto thee our praiſes and thankſgivings, for that thou haſt vouchſafed to remove far from us the fear of dearth and famine; cauſing, by thy bleſſing, the fields which we had ſown to yield, in overflowing abundance, their various fruits of increaſe; and in thy goodneſs, ſo ordering the ſeaſons, that we have joyfully reaped and gathered into our barns. Not unto us, O Lord! not unto us, but unto thy name, be the praiſe. We acknowledge that we had merited the ſeverity of thy wrath; but thou, in judgement, thinkeſt upon mercy, and wouldeſt not the death of a ſinner, but that ſinners turn from their evil ways and live. Give us grace, O Lord! to employ the gifts of thy bounty to thy glory; neither ſquandering them in riot and luxury, nor hoarding them from greedineſs of ſordid gain; but grant that, with hearts full of thankfulneſs to thee, the Giver of all good, we may uſe them with temperance for the ſupply of our own wants, and diſpenſe them with liberality for the relief and comfort of the poor. And make us ever to bemindful, that a man's life conſiſteth not in the abundance of things that he poſſeſſeth, and that he liveth not by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of thee, his God; that ſo, while we pray daily unto thee, as thou haſt commanded, for the periſhable meat of this preſent world, we may ceaſe not to labour more earneſtly for that which endureth unto everlaſting life, which thou haſt given us by thy Son, Jeſus Chriſt, our Lord: to whom, with the Father and the Holy Ghoſt, be all honour and glory, world without end. *Amen.*"

Wedneſday, Sept. 16.

A plumber, employed in laying ſome ſheathing copper on the roof of a new building, attached to the Eaſt India Houſe, walking along upon the parapet very incautiouſly, his foot ſlipped, and the unfortunate man was precipitated headlong to the bottom of the building, which is more than 40 feet high, and killed on the ſpot.

The pariſh of St. Martin's in the Fields has been thrown into conſternation by the diſcovery, that Thomas Scott Smith acting as clergyman of the pariſh, and deputy of the curate, during his indiſpoſition, is a groſs impoſtor, never having been in orders, or connected with the holy profeſſion. This impoſtor has actually officiated a month for the curate of St. Martin's Church. He is the ſon of an eminent leather-dealer in Crooked-lane. He had ingenuity enough to introduce himſelf to Mr. Fell, the curate, as a countryman of his (Yorkſhire), ſaying he was nephew to Lord Eldon, and had been in orders near 12 months, having been ordained by the Biſhop of Peterborough. Mr. Fell, ſtruck with the rank of his viſitor, paid him every mark of reſpect; expreſſed how much he felt himſelf honoured by the preference ſhewn to him, and accepted the proffered aſſiſtance the more readily, being at the time in ill health. Every thing was ſettled; and the pretended nephew of Lord Eldon entered upon his clerical duty the next day, by performing the marriage ceremony over 16 couple, adminiſtering the ſacrament to four perſons, chriſtening ſeveral, and burying 12. In a converſation the next day with his clerk, he ſaid that he was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he had taken his degree of Bachelor of Arts about a month ſince. On the Saturday following he went to a mercer's

ſhop in Holywell-ſtreet, in the Strand, and ordered a ſet of canonicals, to be made by four o'clock in the afternoon: in the interim he borrowed a ſet, told the ſhopkeeper his name was Smith, and that he was chaplain to Lord Eldon. The mercer took the trouble to call at Lord Eldon's to make the inquiry; when the ſteward informed him, no perſon of the name of Smith was engaged by his Lordſhip in that capacity. In conſequence of this information the mercer called, in his way back, on the deputy curate of St. Martin's, and ſaw Mr. Smith in the veſtry; when he told him he had an opportunity of diſpoſing of the ſet of canonicals he had ſent him in the morning; but, to prevent Mr. Smith's being put to any inconvenience, he ſhould have the ſet he ordered by three o'clock preciſely: by this fineſſe the mercer got back his goods. He was educated at Peckham-ſchool, and has been employed as a rider to his father. He is only 23 years of age, middle ſtature, in perſon thin; and, when at the bar at Bow-ſtreet, ſtared around him with an unmeaning eye, apparently indifferent to his ſituation.

Tueſday, Sept. 29.

At a Common-hall this day, Mr. Alderman Newman and Sir John Eamer were returned by the Livery of London to the Court of Aldermen as proper perſons to ſerve the office of Lord Mayor; when, on a ſcrutiny in the Court of Aldermen, the majority fell on Sir John Eamer, who was accordingly inveſted with the civic chain.—The thanks of the Hall were unanimouſly voted to the late Sheriffs Perring and Cadell, "for their unremitting attention to, and faithful diſcharge of, the various and important duties of that highly reſpectable office, and particularly for their active and benevolent exertions to adminiſter relief to the numerous neceſſitous perſons committed to their cuſtody in a ſeaſon of general diſtreſs, and under circumſtances of peculiar difficulty."

Saturday, OS. 10.

The length of time that elapſed in expectation of the arrival of the ratification of the Preliminaries of Peace, afforded ample notice for preparing to celebrate that joyful event with becoming ſplendour. This advantage was not neglected; and accordingly the illuminations this night, were not only general, but diſplayed an extraordinary number of emblematic devices, many of them on ſo large a ſcale, ſo coſtly, and ſo elegantly executed, that the beholder, while admiring their beauty, could not but regret their ſhort-lived glory. There was a conſiderable proportion of ſquibs, rockets, and firing of piſtols. The latter, being an extremely offenſive and dangerous practice, was much reſtrained by the watchmen, who diſarmed ſeveral employed in this mode of teſtifying their joy. A ſhower of rain fell early in the evening, which rendered the ſtreets unpleaſant to paſſengers. This probably was the reaſon that the populace did not muſter ſo ſtrong as upon occaſions of leſs importance. How much the crowd might have increaſed in the courſe of the night is impoſſible to aſcertain, as, about 11 o'clock, a terrible ſtorm of thunder, lightning, and rain, came on; which entirely cleared the ſtreets of all their viſitors. The entertainments concluded at Drury-lane theatre in the midſt of this dreadful ſtorm; which produced the greateſt conſternation in the crowded coffee-rooms and lobbies, where the lightning flaſhed, and the thunder roared tremendouſly. Several ladies fainted, and the ſhrieks and groans of others were aweful. Half a guinea was given to a coachman for a ſhilling fare; and even at that price it was difficult to obtain a conveyance. As Miſs Savage, of Newington Butts, was ſtanding at the door of her mother's houſe, in converſation with a gentleman who pays his reſpects to her, a flaſh of lightning ſuddenly came, and diſcharged a piſtol that he held in his hand into the face and eyes of the young lady, who is dreadfully diſfigured by the accident; and great apprehenſions are entertained for the recovery of her ſight.—A correſpondent, about ten miles from the metropolis, obſerves, that "if it is to be preſumed that Heaven joined applauſe to the Univerſal Peace (for, to thoſe who fear Gallic honeſty, the proceedings of this night may bear a double conſtruction), he, by *darkneſs viſible*, enjoyed its operations; and, after ſeeing out the firſt ſtorm, was diſturbed, when juſt warm in bed, by a ſecond. The diſtant roll of thunder (which he could not perſuade himſelf to think, with moſt of his neighbours, was a diſcharge of cannon, or the reflection of light high in the air, the flaſh of fire-works or muſquetry) began before it was dark, and before 10 at night the flaſhes increaſed; and by half-paſt 10 an inceſſant increaſing roll of thunder, accompanied with ſtreaks of blue vivid lightning and heavy rain, came on, and continued near an hour, till it was thought to have died away in the N. W. and the family went to bed. Scarce had they compoſed themſelves, when the ſame ſcene recommenced with equal violence, but of ſhorter duration, and the lightning very yellow. In about half an hour all was calm."

This day a jury ſat at the Royal Hoſpital public-houſe on the body of a veteran ſoldier, who was ſhot on the morning of the preceding day in Chelſea College. The jury returned a verdict of Wilful Murder. The priſoner was the ſame afternoon committed by Mr. Juſtice Read to Tothill Fields Bridewell. It appeared in evidence to the jury, that a miſunderſtanding had exiſted between the deceaſed and the priſoner for near ſix years, which aroſe

from

from a difference of opinion relative to the burning of coals allowed by the inſtitution. It is cuſtomary to allow coals only in the winter; and, in conſequence of this regulation, the penſioners make it a rule to ſave a ſmall quantity each day for ſummer uſe. The priſoner and the deceaſed occupying the ſame apartment, and not agreeing in reſpect to the conſumption of the coals, eternal bickerings enſued; and from ſuch trifling cauſes their diſputes frequently aroſe to ſuch a height, that about two years ſince a challenge was given and accepted by the parties. This being reported to their Commanding Officer Major Bulkeley, he reaſoned with them, and they then both gave their word of honour to him, that the affair ſhould go no further. The ſeaſon, however, having commenced, and Major Bulkeley being lately dead, the like circumſtances produced ſimilar altercations until the day the melancholy cataſtrophe took place. About ſeven o'clock the priſoner aroſe, and, after walking up and down the room for about half an hour, took from his bureau a brace of piſtols, and throwing open the door of the deceaſed's cabin, preſented a piſtol in each hand to the deceaſed, ſaying, "Come, you raſcal, behave like a man, and give me ſatisfaction; the deceaſed, who was ſitting upon the end of his bed, replied, "What do you mean," took one of the piſtols, and threw it with contempt, and ſuch violence, at the priſoner's feet as to break it: the priſoner, further irritated at this, fired. The ball entered the heart, and paſſed through the body of the deceaſed, who inſtantly expired. The deceaſed William Lambe was in his 84th year, and had been many years a ſerjeant in the 25th regiment of foot. The priſoner, —— Legge, previous to this unhappy affair, has univerſally ſuſtained a fair character. They were both Captains, and ſuppoſed to be the beſt ſwordſmen in the College. Legge fought a duel about forty years ago, and killed his man.

Monday, Oct. 12.

The intended battle between Belcher and Burke, which was to have taken place this day in Enfield Marſh, much to the diſappointment of the lovers of that *polite art*, was prevented, by the very proper interpoſition of Mr. Ford, who, having received notice of their intentions, iſſued his warrant againſt them; and on Sunday night Belcher was taken into cuſtody by Townſend the officer. Next day he appeared before Mr. F. and, giving his promiſe never to fight this, or any other pitched battle, within the juriſdiction of his office, he was liberated about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At an early hour on the day appointed the road to Enfield was crowded with carriages and horſes of every deſcription; many hackney coaches, ſo loaded within and without, that the horſes could hardly draw them; and pedeſtrians numberleſs, of every deſcription; but more particularly the refuſe of London, Iriſhmen, Jews, &c. &c.; many of them armed with bludgeons; and by the appointed hour (1 o'clock) it was ſuppoſed that no fewer than 20,000 had aſſembled in Enfield Marſh, where a ſtage was erected. Several Middleſex magiſtrates of the neighbourhood attended, with volunteer aſſociations, and the yeomanry cavalry of Hertfordſhire, with their field-pieces, who preſently ſeparated the crowd from their object. The ſcene of action was ſuddenly ſhifted into Waltham Marſh, in Eſſex, over the river, and the ſpectators conveyed after it over the river Lea, to the no ſmall emolument of the temporary ferryman. They waited in vain till the afternoon, when they began to diſperſe, and move towards town; many regretting the loſs of money, watches, &c.; the pickpockets having availed themſelves of this interval of public expectation to good purpoſe, and the alehouſe-keepers on the road unable to afford proviſion to the hungry rabble; who plundered them of tankards, ſpoons, earthen mugs, and whatever they could lay their hands on; beſides raiſing ſeveral affrays, and frightening the inhabitants of the houſes as they paſſ.—How much is it to be regretted, that, in a country which glories in its humanity, an effectual ſtop is not put to ſuch *ſavage amuſements* by the legiſlature, as well as all petty races within a certain diſtance from the metropolis; which are at preſent protected by a 50 l. ſubſcription: but while both are countenanced, as was the preſent, by ſome of the nobility, what hope of their termination remains.

*** A Correſpondent, who read the account of this day's mob in the newſpapers, applies to us for ſome account of Broughton and his amphitheatre, its riſe and termination.

This evening the illuminations in the metropolis were repeated, with conſiderable augmentations of brilliancy; and paſſed over with unuſual tranquillity.

Thurſday, Oct. 29.

The Seſſion of Parliament was this day opened in the uſual manner. About half paſt two o'clock the King came, in ſtate, to the Houſe of Peers. His Majeſty, by his cheerfulneſs and healthy appearance, diffuſed great joy among the multitude of affectionate and loyal ſubjects, who eagerly preſſed forward to ſee him. Our beloved Sovereign was attended by the Earl of Winchelſea as lord in waiting, and Earl Cheſterfield as maſter of the horſe. When ſeated on the throne, his Majeſty delivered a moſt gracious Speech; which ſhall be given at large in our next.

This day Thomas Scott Smith, the clerical impoſtor (ſee p. 950), was tried for uttering as true, knowing it to be forged, a falſe and counterfeit ten pound note, and was found Guilty. He took notes the whole of his trial, and appeared very compoſed.

G.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

War-office, July 18. HOSPITAL-STAFF. Garrison-surgeon Alex. Thompson, to be assistant-inspector to the forces in the Windward and Leeward Caribbee islands. Apothecary George Robertson Baillie, to be garrison-surgeon to the islands of St. Croix and St. Thomas. Surgeon — M'Laren, from the 1st battalion Royals, to be garrison-surgeon to the islands of St. Martin and St. Bartholomew. Surgeon John Lindsay, from the 60th foot, to be apothecary to the forces, *vice* Baillie, promoted. Surgeon Robert Constable, from the 87th foot, to be apothecary to the forces, *vice* Zigenemeyer, resigned. To be surgeons to recruiting-districts in Great Britain: Surgeon Robert Freer, from the half-pay of the 80th foot; Surgeon William Fleming, and Hospital-mate — Maynard. To be assistant-surgeons to the depôt in the Isle of Wight: Hospital-mates John Powell and W. Graham.

War-office, July 25. Brevet. Col. the Hon. Arthur Wellesley, of the 33d foot, to be brigadier-general in the army serving in Egypt. Capt. Morris Robinson, from the half-pay of the Queen's American rangers, to be assistant-barrack-master-general, with the rank of major in the army so long as he shall serve in the barrack-department, *vice* Lewis, dec. Major Cha. Wade Thornton, of the invalid artillery, to be assistant-barrack-master-general for the inspection of barracks, *vice* Hill, dec.

War-office, July 28. Invalids. Assistant-surgeon Jn. Crake, from the 5th dragoon-guards, to be assistant-surgeon to the independent company of invalids stationed at the Tower of London, *vice* Coombe, removed to the Coldstream regiment of foot-guards. R. M. Brooke, late a lieutenant in the 8th foot, to be ensign in Capt. Archer's independent company of invalids at Chatham, *vice* Elder, placed on the retired list.—*Staff.* Lieut.-gen. the Hon. Edward Fox, to be commander of the forces serving in the Mediterranean, Gibraltar excepted, with the local rank of general.

Weymouth, July 30. His Grace William-Henry Cavendish, Duke of Portland, to be lord president of his Majesty's most honourable privy-council, *vice* the Earl of Chatham, resigned.—Right Hon. Thomas Lord Pelham, appointed one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, *vice* the Duke of Portland.

Downing-street, Aug. 1. William A'Court, esq. to be his Majesty's secretary of legation at the Court of his Sicilian Majesty.

Whitehall, Aug. 4. Sir Christopher Pegge, knt. M. D. appointed professor of physick in the University of Oxford, *vice* Vivian, dec. Rt. Hon. Horatio Viscount Nelson, K.B. vice-admiral of the Blue, Duke of Bronte, in Sicily, knight of the Grand Cross of the order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit, and of the Imperial order of the Crescent, created a baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by the name, style, and title of Baron Nelson of the Nile, and of Hilborough, in the county of Norfolk, with remainder to the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten; and, in default of such issue, to Edmund Nelson, clerk, rector of Burnham Thorpe, in the said county of Norfolk, father of the said Horatio Viscount Nelson, and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten; and to the heirs-male, lawfully begotten, and to be begotten, severally and successively, of Susannah the wife of Thomas Bolton, esq. and sister of the said Horatio Viscount Nelson; and, in default of such issue, to the heirs-male of Catherine the wife of George Matcham, esq. another sister of the said Viscount N.

War-office, Aug. 8. Brevet. Col. George Vaughan Hart, of the 75th foot, to be brigadier-general in Ireland. Capt. James Wheeler Unwin, of the 60th foot, to be major in the army.—*Staff.* Barrack-master Andrew Rainsford, to be assistant-deputy-barrack-master-general to the forces in New Brunswick.—*Hospital staff.* G. F. Lockley, to be surgeon to the forces, *vice* Atcheson, dec.

Whitehall, Aug. 18. Charles Morrice Pole, esq. vice-admiral of the Blue, created a baronet of the United Kingdom.

War-office, Aug. 21. His Royal Highness Edward Duke of Kent, K. G. to be colonel of the 1st (or Royal) regiment of foot, *vice* Gen. Lord Adam Gordon, dec.

War-office, Aug. 22. Brevet. Capt. Charles Auriol, of the 14th light dragoons, to be major in the army.—*Garrison.* Lieut.-gen. William Gardiner, to be governor of Kinsale, *vice* Gen. Ld. Rossmore, dec. Lieut.-col. the Hon. John Creighton, to be governor of Hurst castle, *vice* Gardiner.—*Staff.* To be deputy-commissaries-general of stores, provision, and forage, Acting-deputy-commissary John Longdon; Acting-deputy-commissary John Freeman; and Assistant-commissaries Wm. Tudor, Geo. Spiller, and Roger Metcalfe.

War-office, Aug. 25. Garrison. Lieut.-gen. Sir Robert Abercromby, K. B. to be governor of Edinburgh castle, *vice* Lord Adam Gordon, dec.—*Hospital-staff.* Robert Jackson, M. D. physician to the forces, and head of the hospital at Chatham, to be physician to the forces and head of the hospital at the Isle of Wight. James Borland, M.D. to be assistant-inspector of hospitals to the forces.

Dublin-castle, Aug. 25. Sir Michael Smith, bart. master of the rolls in Ireland, sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy-council of Ireland.

War-office, Aug. 29. The appointment of Charles Greenwood, esq. to be treasurer of the Royal Military Asylum, approved by his Majesty.

Whitehall,

Whitehall, Sept. 5. Sir James Saumarez, bart. rear admiral of the Blue, to be a knight of the Bath.

Downing-ſtreet, Sept. 5. Bartholomew Frere, eſq. appointed his Majeſty's ſecretary of legation at the Court of Liſbon.

War-office, Sept. 5. Brevet. Col. W. Henry Clinton, of the 1ſt foot-guards, to be brigadier-general in the iſland of Madeira. The undermentioned officers, late of the Iriſh brigade, now of the regiment of Dillon, to take rank as follows: Col. Edward Dillon, to be colonel in the army; Lieut.-col. Francis Dillon, to be lieutenant-colonel in the army; Major William Doran, to be captain in the army.—*Hoſpital-ſtaff.* Hoſpital-mate Robert Harris, to be aſſiſtant-ſurgeon to the depôt in the Iſle of Wight.—To be barrack-maſters in Great Britain: George Johnſton, eſq. late lieutenant-colonel in the 28th foot, *vice* Mawbey, dec.; and Wm. Suckling, eſq late lieutenant-colonel in the 3d dragoon-guards, *vice* Jones, dec.

War-office, Sept. 8. Brevet. Capt. Wm. O. Hamilton, of the 62d foot, to be major in the army.

Whitehall, Sept. 12. Lord Viſcount Nelſon permitted (by his Majeſty's warrant, dated Jan. 7, 1801) to adopt, for himſelf and heirs, the title of Duke of Bronte, with the fief of the duchy annexed thereto; and alſo to receive the great croſs of the order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit; all conferred on him by Ferdinand IV. King of the Two Sicilies.

War-office, Sept. 12. Gen. —— Jarry, to be commandant of the ſenior department of the Royal Military College.—*Staff.* Aſſiſtant-commiſſary Charles Dalrymple, to be deputy-commiſſary-general of ſtores, proviſions, and forage, to the forces ſerving in the iſland of Madeira. Daniel Roberts, and —— Orde, to be aſſiſtant-commiſſaries of ſtores, proviſions, and forage.

Whitehall, Sept. 15. Right Hon. Murrough Marquis of Thomond, K. P. created Baron Thomond, of Taplow-court, co. Buckingham.

Whitehall, Sept. 22. His Grace William-Frederick Duke of Leeds, appointed governor of the iſlands of Scilly, aliàs Sully, aliàs Sorlingues, *vice* his father, dec.

War-office, Sept. 26. Brevet. Major Thomas Gage Montreſor, of the 89th foot, to be lieutenant-colonel in the army.—*Staff.* Lieut.-col. Robert Craufurd, of the 60th foot, deputy-quarter-maſter-general in Ireland, to be adjutant-general to his Majeſty's troops ſtationed in the Eaſt Indies, *vice* Lieut.-col. Cliffe, who reſigns.—*Hoſpital-ſtaff.* Surgeon-major Hudſon Lowe, to be aſſiſtant-inſpector of hoſpitals at Gibraltar. Extra-ſurgeon William Pym, to be ſurgeon-major to the garriſon of Gibraltar, *vice* Lowe. Garriſon-ſurgeon Gabriel Rice Redmond, of the iſland of Minorca, to be aſſiſtant-inſpector of hoſpitals to the forces ſerving in the Mediterranean.—*Invalids.* Capt. William Nairn, from the invalids in North Britain, to be captain of an independent company of invalids in the Tower of London, *vice* Weſt, who exchanges. Brevet-major William Weſt, from the invalids in the Tower of London, to be captain of an independent company of invalids in N. Britain, *vice* Nairn, who exchanges.

War-office, Oct. 3. Brevet. Capt. William Mudge, of the royal artillery, to be major in the army.

War-office, Oct. 6. Garriſon. Lieut.-col. Robert Mathews, to be major of Chelſea hoſpital, *vice* Bulkeley, dec.

Civil Promotions.

LORD ELDON, appointed (by the Duke of Portland) high ſteward of the Univerſity of Oxford, *vice* Earl of Dartmouth, dec.

Rev. Claudius Buchanan, late of Queen's college, Cambridge, chaplain to the preſidency of Calcutta, appointed vice-proveſt and claſſical profeſſor of the new college there, with a ſalary of 3000l. per annum.

Mr. Thomas Wheeler, elected apothecary to Chriſt's hoſpital, *vice* Roberts, dec.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments.

REV. Thomas Ruſſell, Lidney V. with Aylburton, Hewellsfield, and St. Briavels chapelry annexed, co. Gloucester.

Rev. Henry Byron, M. A. Granby and Sutton V. co. Nottingham.

Rev. Richard Rous, M. A. Bickleigh V. with Shipſtor chapelry annexed, in the dioceſe of Exeter.

Rev. William Waller, of Wiſbech St. Peter's, and 22 years curate of Weſt Walton, to the valuable living of Terrington, Norfolk, and Bampton, Weſtmoreland.

Rev. Edward Leathes, Redeham R. and Freethorpe V. both co. Norfolk.

Rev. Thomas Cook, LL.B. Wickwar R. co. Gloucester, and Rev. Edward Jones, Brockworth V. in the ſame county, both *vice* Cheſter, dec.

Rev. Thomas Birt, M. A. licenſed to the free chapel of Breme, in the dioceſe of Gloucester, *vice* James Birt, dec.

Rev. Thomas Scott, of the Lock hoſpital, Aſton-Sandford R. Bucks, *vice* Broadbelt, dec.

Rev. Benjamin Cubitt, M.A. Stalham V. co. Norfolk, *vice* Adams, dec.

Rev. George Betts, Bafwick and Whittington prebend, in Lichfield cathedral.

Rev. C. Moſs, B. A. collated to the prebend of Combe, the ſeventh in Wells cathedral; and appointed to the vicarage of Whitchurch Canonicorum, Dorſet; the latter *vice* Hawkins, dec.

Rev. John Scott, choſen afternoon lecturer of the Holy Trinity church, and maſter of the grammar-ſchool in Hull, *vice* Rodwell, dec.

Rev. George Esmeth Kelly, M. A. Botevant prebend, in York cathedral, *vice* Croft, resigned.

Rev. Thomas G. Taylor, M. A. elected lecturer of Dedham, Essex, *vice* Grimwood, resigned.

Rev. Thomas Ridge, M. A. Knuffington R. co. Leicester.

Rev. John Montgomery Miles, Ledbury V. co. Hereford, *vice* Dawson, dec.

Rev. Robert Wharton, archdeacon of Stow, to be chancellor of Lincoln, *vice* King, dec.

Rev. Dr. Orme, head-master of Louth school, to be prebend of Louth, in the cathedral of Lincoln.

Rev. Charles L. Scott, M. A. Wootton-Courtney R. co. Somerset.

Rev. John Clarke, LL.B. Brightwell and Kefgrave perpetual curacies, co. Suffolk, *vice* Sharpe, dec.

Rev. Thomas Fiske, B. A. Kettlebaston R. Suffolk.

Rev. Richard Huck, B.A. Corton V. and Gunton R. Suffolk, and Fishley R. Norfolk.

Rev. James Richardson, M. A. St. Martin, Coney-street, V. York, and Ferry-Fryston V. co. York, both *vice* Pickard, dec.; and the Rev. William Bulmer, B. A. appointed probationary vicar-choral of York cathedral, also *vice* Pickard.

Rev. Ed. Walls, LL. B. collated to the prebend of Sutton, in Lincoln cathedral.

Rev. James Barton, M.A. Aldingham R. co. Lancaster, and Rev. Archdeacon Markham, to be prebend of Carlisle, both *vice* Baldwyn, dec.

Rev. George Lucas, Catfield R. Norfolk; and Rev. J. B. Thompson, Shropham V. Norfolk; both *vice* Standerwick, dec.

Rev. Clement Chevalier, M. A. Cranford V. Suffolk.

Rev. Thelwall Salusbury, LL.B. Llanvain Kilgedin R. co. Monmouth.

Rev. Thomas Williams, rector of Brimpton, Cloford V. co. Somerset, and Buckland-Dinham V.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. Thomas Underwood, rector of Ross, co. Hereford, to hold the living of Pipe, in the same county.

Rev. Hen. Freeman, M.A. to hold Everton V. with Alvalton R. both co. Huntingd.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Aug. HAY-MARKET.

31. Inkle and Yarico—Blue Devils—The Castle of Sorrento.

Sept. 1. The Road to Ruin—The Review.
3. The Mountaineers—The Corsair.
4. Cambro-Britons—Ditto.
5. Lovers' Vows—Ditto.
7. The Poor Gentleman—Obi.
8. Sighs—Ditto.
9. The Iron Chest—Ditto.
10. Speed the Plough—The Review.
11. The Heir-at-Law—Obi.
12. Abroad and at Home—Ditto. [Obi.
14. The Agreeable Surprize—The Review—
15. The Point of Honour—The Corsair.

Sept. DRURY-LANE.

12. King Richard the Third—No Song No
15. Hamlet—The Mock Doctor. [Supper.
17. Deaf and Dumb—Comus. [row.
19. The Castle Spectre—Of Age To-mor-
22. King Richard the Third—Blue Beard.
24. The Wheel of Fortune—Ditto.
26. The Rivals—Lodoiska.
29. King Richard the Third—Blue Beard.

Oct. 1. Clandestine Marriage—The Deserter.
3. The Merchant of Venice—Blue Beard.
5. George Barnwell—Lodoiska.
6. King Richard the Third—Blue Beard.
8. Artaxerxes—The Old Maid.
10. Ditto—The Irish Widow.
12. George Barnwell—Blue Beard. [doiska.
13 She Wou'd and She Wou'd Not—Lo-
14. The Inconstant—Of Age To-morrow.
15. The Belles' Stratagem—The Deserter.
17. Artaxerxes—The Mock Doctor.
19. King Richard the Third—Blue Beard.
20. A Bold Stroke for a Wife—Lodoiska.
21. Pizarro—The Virgin Unmask'd.
22. Artaxerxes—Who's the Dupe?
24. A Trip to Scarborough—Lodoiska.
26. George Barnwell—Blue Beard.
27. The Rivals—The Humourist.
28. The School for Scandal—Blue Beard.
29. Castle Spectre—Of Age To-morrow.
30. The Follies of a Day—The Children in the Wood—Blue Beard.
31. The Pirates—The Citizen.

Sept. COVENT-GARDEN.

14. Lovers' Vows—Selima and Azor.
16. The Poor Gentleman—Il Bondocani.
18. The School for Prejudice—St. David's
21. Romeo and Juliet—Peroufe. [Day.
23. Speed the Plough—Lock and Key.
25. Wild Oats—The Farmer.
28. The Rival Queens—Peroufe.
30. The Beaux Stratagem—Robin Hood.

Oct. 2. Suspicious Husband—Paul and Virginia.
3. Artaxerxes—Barnaby Brittle. [ginia.
5 Romeo and Juliet—Peroufe.
7. Artaxerxes—The Jew and the Doctor.
8. *Integrity*—The Irish Mutick.
9 Ditto—Netley Abbey.
12. Hamlet—Peroufe.
13. Artaxerxes—The Irishman in London.
14. The Dramatist—*The Escapes*; *or, The Water-Carrier.*
15. Speed the Plough—Paul and Virginia.
16. Lovers' Vows—The Escapes.
19. King Richard the Third—Ditto.
20. Artaxerxes—Lovers' Quarrels.
21. Merchant of Venice—Love-à-la-Mode.
23. A New Way to Pay Old Debts—The
26. K. Richard the Third—Ditto. [Escapes.
27. The Poor Gentleman—Ditto.
28. Othello—Ditto.
29. *Folly as it Flies*—Ditto.
30. Ditto—Il Bondocani.
31. Ditto—Paul and Virginia.

Vol. LXX. p. 760. The Rev. John Ryley, M. A. rector of Fobbing, died July 4, 1800, aged 72; and, by his own particular deſire, was buried in the churchyard of South Mimms, where a flat ſtone, with a ſhort inſcription, covers his remains.

Vol. LXXI. p. 670. A correſpondent ſays, "General Arnold did *not* check the Engliſh fleet on Lake Champlain; his conduct in the actions of the 11th and 13th of October, 1776, was faulty in every point of view; but water was not the theatre for his abilities. The officers, particularly Major-general Waterbury, the ſecond in command (whoſe veſſel, the Turnbull galley, ſtruck to the Inflexible, Capt. Schank, now a commiſſioner of the tranſport-board), blamed him, in very ſtrong terms, for running away with part of his fleet, and burning it, when he was ſuperior, in veſſels and guns, to the Britiſh." R—.

P. 677, b. The account of Sir Griffith Boynton, bart. being imperfect, we have been favoured with the following authentic particulars: "July 10. At Epſom, in Surrey, after a ſhort indiſpoſition, Sir Griffith Boynton, bart. of Burton-Agnes, co. York. His death was occaſioned (as pronounced by the faculty) by the breaking of a blood-veſſel in his head. He was the eldeſt of the *three* ſons of the late Sir Griffith Boynton, who died Jan. 6, 1778, the fixth baronet of that antient family, by Mary his ſecond wife, eldeſt daughter of James Hebblethwayte, eſq. of Norton and Bridlington, in Yorkſhire, and was born July 17, 1769; was of Trinity college, Cambridge, and took an honorary degree of M. A. in July, 1789. He married, July 30, 1790, *Anne* Parkhurſt (the ſiſter of his *father-in-law*, John-George Parkhurſt, eſq. of Cateſby abbey, in Northamptonſhire, and daughter of the late Capt. Robert Parkhurſt), who bore him no iſſue. Sir Griffith is ſucceeded in title and eſtates by his next brother, now Sir Francis Boynton, bart. the eighth of his family, born on Good Friday, March 28, 1777, and is, by ſeniority of rank, firſt captain in the North York regiment of militia. Henry Boynton, eſq. his brother, third and youngeſt ſon of the late Sir Griffith Boynton, the ſixth baronet, is of Trinity college, Cambridge, and was born March 22, 1778, 10 weeks and 5 days after his father's deceaſe."

P. 762. Mr. Robertſon's will has been ſet aſide by his relations, in the Court of Chancery, owing to an informality in drawing it up; and the large fortune, intended for the purpoſe of making a botanic garden, is divided among his family. All his ſtock of fine plants was ſold on the 28th of September.

P. 764, b. The wife of Le-Gendre-Pierce Starkie, eſq. of Huntroid, co. Lancaſter, colonel of the 4th regiment of Royal Lancaſhire militia, left iſſue by him in the following order: Frances-Mary-Le-Gendre, Charlotte, Pierce, and Nicholas.

P. 768. Mr. Joſeph Warner was the oldeſt member of the court of examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons. This moſt reſpectable and valuable man was born on the iſland of Antigua, in 1717, on the family-eſtate, which he inherited, together with that RING, famous in hiſtory, which Queen Elizabeth had given to the Earl of Eſſex, and which, in the hour of impending danger, he entruſted to the Counteſs of Nottingham, to be delivered to her Majeſty. It is well known that the Earl was executed, and that the detention of the ring was acknowledged by the Counteſs on her death-bed, and then reſtored to the agonized and enraged Queen. The ring has, for very many years, regularly deſcended, together with the eſtate, in the Warner family. The ſubject of the preſent article was ſent to England at an early age, and entered at Weſtminſter-ſchool, where he continued 6 or 7 years, and became an excellent claſſical ſcholar. At the age of 17 he was put apprentice to that very celebrated ſurgeon, Samuel Sharpe, with whom he reſided 7 years, when he was admitted joint-lecturer in anatomy at St. Thomas's hoſpital with Mr. Sharpe; after whoſe reſignation Mr. Warner continued the lectures for a number of years. In 1746, during the rebellion in Scotland, he volunteered his profeſſional ſervices, and joined the royal army under the Duke of Cumberland. In the courſe of that campaign he was ſummoned to London, a vacancy having happened in the office of ſurgeon to Guy's hoſpital; and he was elected. In this very important ſituation, which he held during the unuſually long period of 44 years, he laboured aſſiduouſly and ſucceſsfully; whilſt he was employed in diſpenſing health to the numerous and afflicted objects, he was no leſs uſefully engaged in communicating his knowledge to the ſtudents, who came from all parts of the country for inſtruction. His labours in the public ſervice were, however, not confined to the wards and theatre of that noble hoſpital; as his valuable treatiſes on the cataract, the hydrocele, &c. and eſs his ſtill more valuable volume of caſes, which has gone through ſeveral editions, amply teſtify. Mr. Warner's increaſing and juſtly-merited fame ſoon introduced him to an extenſive practice amongſt the moſt reſpectable and wealthy families of this metropolis; and by his brethren he was allowed to rank with the firſt ornaments of the profeſſion. In 1756 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, in whoſe Tranſactions a number of his communications were publiſhed. In 1764 he was elected a member of the court of aſſiſtants of the then Corporation of Surgeons; and, in 1771, of the court of examiners, in which office he continued to diſcharge

discharge his duty most punctually, honourably, and usefully, until the 2d day of the month on which he died. His actual confinement by the last illness was very short, as his corporeal frame was literally worn out; but all his senses and his understanding continued, in an extraordinary degree, unimpaired to the end. This gave him the best opportunity of displaying that firmness of mind for which, through his whole life, he was remarkable; for, although from the beginning he was confident he should not recover, and indeed predicted, within a few days, when his death would happen, yet his whole conduct was unembarrassed, and he was even chearful in the immediate prospect of that great change for which he was so well prepared. There are few situations in which an individual can be more eminently or extensively useful to mankind than in that of a physician or surgeon to one of the hospitals in this great metropolis, those schools whence anatomical, medical, and chirurgical knowledge is dispensed over the world. That Mr. W. has fully acquitted himself of his share of this arduous but pleasing duty, the present and future generations will gratefully acknowledge. In appreciating his merits in this respect, it should not be forgotten that he was amongst the *early* teachers of anatomy in this country, whose labours have greatly contributed to render London, at the present day, the first chirurgical school in the world. Mr. Warner's education and manly understanding qualified him for the best of society. He was a man of strict integrity, and punctiliously attentive to truth, even in small matters; his manners were those of a polished gentleman; and in his character nothing mean or little ever formed a part.

P. 770, a. Mr. John Williamson died of a consumption, in his 44th year. He was born near Lisburn, in the North of Ireland. His father, who had extensive concerns in the linen-trade, was much respected by the first Marquis of Downshire, who patronised his son, and intended him for a place in the secretary of state's office; for which purpose he was sent to Oxford, and entered of Corpus Christi college; but, on the American war breaking out, he quitted it, entered into the army without his lordship's knowledge, and, by that means, lost his friendship, for he never spoke to him after. He was an ensign in the 29th reg. of foot; in which distinguished corps he served several campaigns during the late war in North America, with much reputation as an officer. For some particular reasons he sold out; and, on his return to England, was appointed to a lieutenancy in the Surrey militia, where he commenced a friendship with the late Francis Grose, esq. (at that time adjutant of the corps), which only ended with the latter's death. From the Surrey militia he returned to the line, in an independent corps, but was put on the half-pay list in 1783. In 1787 he was, unsolicited on his part, appointed to the 11th foot, by Sir George Yonge, the then secretary at war, who had an high opinion of his abilities; but Mr. W's bent of mind leading him to literary pursuits, at his own request he was put on the half-pay list the same year.—He was an excellent scholar, a worthy man, a stedfast friend, and a pleasant companion. By a numerous circle of acquaintances, many of whom are among the first rank in the literary world, he will be long regretted. The following original works were published by him, and added much to his character as an officer: 1. "Elements of Military Arrangement," first published in one volume, but afterwards extended to two; 2. "A Treatise on Military Finance," a most useful publication. While in the Surrey militia he wrote, 3. "Advice to the Officers of the British Army," in imitation of Dean Swift's "Advice to Servants," a work which was attributed to several distinguished characters when first published. It has run through above 20 editions in the three kingdoms. 4. "Method of performing the Bayonet Exercise, invented by Lieutenant Gordon, of the 67th Regiment; to which is added, a Plan for reforming the Army." He was also the translator of the following works: 1. "Letters, military and political," from the Italian of Count Algarotti; 2. "Congress of Cytheræ," from the same; 3. "Memoirs of Madame de la Tude, with his Sufferings in the Bastile," from the French. 4. "Tales of the XIIth and XIIIth Centuries," from the French of Le Grand. 5. The same book, with additions, under the name of "Norman Tales." He was also the editor of Grose's "Olio," selected from that gentleman's unpublished MSS. There are several articles of his writing in different periodical publications; and, during the coalition, he wrote "The Contrast," in which are given quotations from Mr. Fox's speeches out of office and in it. This pamphlet went through several editions at the time. R—.

P. 772. The late Lord Rossmore, at a very early age, got introduced to the late Lord Sackville, when the royal army was on the march to attack the Pretender, in the last Scotish rebellion. He accompanied his lordship, and served as a volunteer in the 14th foot at the battle of Culloden, in April, 1746. Shortly after, he got an ensigncy in the same regiment. On the Duke of Dorset being appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland, in 1751, he made his son, Ld. George Sackville, commander in chief, who took his young friend, Cunninghame, with him, as one of his aids-du-camp. Some years after, he was made deputy-adjutant-general of the Irish army, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army, and, in course

courſe of time, adjutant-general. In 1762 he got a letter of ſervice to raiſe a regiment (the 124th), which was diſbanded at the peace in the following year. During the viceroyalty of the Marquis of Townſhend he was appointed governor of Kinſale, on which occaſion he reſigned the adjutant-generalſhip. In 1767 his Majeſty gave him the command of the 58th regiment; and, in 1775, he was pleaſed to remove him to his old regiment, the 14th foot, in which he had commenced his military career. The 5th, or Royal Iriſh regiment of dragoons, becoming vacant in 1787, his Majeſty conferred it upon his lordſhip. The fate of that corps is too well known to need any comment on it in this place; ſuffice it to ſay, that, however it might be blamed for relaxation of diſcipline, no part of it could be attached to Lord Roſſmore. The dates of his commiſſions were as follow: colonel, Feb. 19, 1762; major-general, May 25, 1772; lieutenant-general, Aug. 29, 1777; general, Oct. 12, 1793. During part of Lord Camden's viceroyalty he was commander in chief of the Iriſh army, by which he was much beloved. Except at the battle of Culloden, his military ſervices were confined to Ireland, where he reſided 50 years, during which he officiated in public appointments with the higheſt credit as an officer. In private life he had the character of a worthy man, hoſpitable to ſtrangers, and charitable to the poor. R—.

P. 865. The late Mr. Owen Manning was born at Orlingbury, and *not* at Mears-Aſhby, co. Northampton. Whilſt a ſtudent at Queen's college, Cambridge, he fell ſick of the ſmall-pox, and was ſuppoſed to have died of it. The body was actually laid out for interment, when his father and, if we miſtake not, his fellow-ſtudent, Daniel Wray, eſq. who continued a member of that houſe to his death, came into the room, and looking ſtedfaſtly on his countenance, thought they perceived ſigns of life. Proper means for recovery were uſed with ſucceſs; the young man was reſtored to animation, and ſurvived at leaſt 60 years. Mr. M. had one other daughter, who died young, juſt after he came to Godelming. The illneſs which terminated his own life was a pleuriſy.

P. 866, a. l. 47, for *Lincoln*, r. *Wincheſter*.

P. 869, b. Mr. Wakefield's funeral was attended by a train of twelve mourning-coaches, containing fifty of his friends. He has left a widow and ſix children; a ſeventh died an infant during his confinement in Dorcheſter gaol.

Births.

LATELY, at Conſtantinople, the lady of Lord Elgin, Engliſh embaſſador there, a daughter, who was immediately inoculated with the cow-pock.

At Carlow, in Ireland, the Hon. Mrs. Henniker, a daughter.

At Maryborough, the wife of Andrew Graves, eſq. a daughter.

In Sackville-ſtreet, Dublin, the wife of Robert Alexander, eſq. ſen. a ſon.—In Ely-place, Lady Limerick, a daughter.—In Dominick-ſtreet, Lady Harriet French St. George, a daughter.

At Elyſium, near Waterford, the wife of Alexander Alcock, eſq. a daughter.

At Marſke-hall, in Cleveland, the lady of the Hon. Lawrence Dundas, a daughter.

In Queen Anne-ſtreet Weſt, the wife of Charles Smith, eſq. M. P. a daughter.

In Norfolk-ſtreet, Strand, the wife of Mr. Bicknell, ſolicitor to the Admiralty, a daughter; alſo, Mrs. Skey, his daughter, wife of Samuel S. eſq. of Spring-grove, co. Worceſter, a ſon and heir.

Sept. 18. Mrs. Colonel Grant, of Aucharnick, a daughter.

21. The lady of Sir John Sinclair, bart. M. P. a ſon.

22. At Gogar-houſe, in Scotland, the Hon. Mrs. Ramſay, a daughter.

26. The wife of N. Simpſon, eſq. of Derby-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, a ſon.

27. At Walworth, Surrey, the wife of H. Wintle, eſq. a ſon.

At the manor-hall at Hatfield, Herts, the wife of Capt. Eyre, a ſon.

28. In Nottingham-pla. Mary-la-Bonne, the wife of W. Berners, eſq. a daughter.

Oct. 1. In Baker-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, the Hon. Mrs. Smith, a ſon.

In Bedford-row, the wife of G. N. Beſt, eſq. a ſon.

2. At Callander, in Scotland, Mrs. Campbell, jun. a ſon.

3. At Edinburgh, the wife of John Carmichael, eſq. a daughter.

The wife of Mr. Pooley, bricklayer, of Hockwood Wilton, Norfolk, three ſons.

In Weymouth-ſtreet, the lady of Sir H. Martin, bart. a ſon.

The wife of John Morſe, jun. eſq. of Sprowſton-hall, Norfolk, a ſon and heir.

4. At Berkeley caſtle, the Counteſs of Berkeley, a daughter.

At Elderſlie-houſe, in Scotland, the Hon. Mrs. Speirs, a daughter.

7. Mrs Vere, of Groſvenor-place, a dau.

9. At Edinburgh, the wife of James Juſtice, eſq. of Juſtice-hall, a daughter.

10. At Hammerſmith, the wife of Douglas Loveday, eſq. a daughter.

At Wilmington, Kent, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Marſham, a ſon.

11. Mrs. Attwood, of Queen-ſquare, Weſtminſter, a ſon.

12. At Londonderry, the wife of Brigadier-general Colin Campbell, a daughter.

At Newton St. Loe, near Bath, the wife of Jacob Wilkinſon, eſq. a ſon.

13. In Groſvenor ſquare, the wife of Robert Knight, eſq. a daughter.

15. At

15. At the Cottage at Teddington, Mrs. Topham Davies, a ſon.

In Tenterden-ſtreet, Lady Charles Somerſet, a ſtill-born ſon.

17. The wife of George Durant, eſq. of Tong caſtle, Salop, a ſon and heir.

In Great James-ſtreet, Bedford-row, the wife of H. R. Reynolds, eſq. a daughter.

In Frederick-ſtreet, Edinburgh, Mrs. Major Wallace, a ſon.

19. At Loverſall-hall, Lady Louiſa Harley, a ſon.

21. In Great George-ſtreet, Mrs. George Stone, a daughter.

At the Admiralty, the Hon. Mrs. J. Markham, a ſon.

22. In Great Cumberland-ſtreet, the wife of Col. Glyn, a daughter.

At Swinnerton, co. Stafford, Viſcounteſs Southwell, a ſon and heir.

The wife of Dr. Robinſon, of Doctors Commons, a ſon.

23. At Colcheſter, the wife of Sackville Gwynne, eſq. of Glanbrane park, co. Carmarthen, a daughter.

At Hampton, the wife of Charles Drummond, eſq. a ſon.

Marriages.

Sept. 25. Mr. Benjamin Barfoot, of Cornhill, to Miſs Harris, of Harwich.

26. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Mr. James Cromp Lowe, of Pentonville, to Miſs Sufannah Howell, of Monmouth.

27. Mr. Mieres, attorney, of Daventry, to Mrs. Humphrys, widow of the Rev. Mr. H. of that place, who died Feb. 3, 1795.

28. At Swaffham, Norfolk, the Rev. Wm. Taylor, rector of Earl Stonham, Suffolk, to Miſs Rolfe, daugh. of the late Rev. Robert R. rector of Hilborough, Norfolk.

29. Rev. William Delves, vicar of Aſhburnham, Suſſex, to Miſs Eyles, of Frant.

30. Rev. Rich. Durnford, of Sandleford, Berks, to Miſs Mount, of Merton, Surrey.

Oct. 2. At Margate, Mr. Bettiſon, keeper of the public library there, to Miſs Naylor, niece of Wm. Burrowes, eſq. of Hawley-ſq.

3. At Mary-la-Bonne, —— Briſac, eſq. to Miſs Farquharſon, of Harley-ſtreet.

5. Thomas Willſon, eſq. of the Pay-office, to Miſs Mein, daughter of Thomas M. eſq. of Glouceſter-place, Portman ſquare.

6. At Glaſgow, Mr. Geo. Elliot, bookſeller, of Kelſo, to Miſs Margaret Hoome, daugh. of John H. eſq. collector of exciſe.

7. At Lewiſham, Kent, John Conway, eſq. to Miſs Chriſtie, eldeſt daugh. of James C. eſq. of Pall Mall.

8. Rev. Sir John Head, bart. to Miſs Walker, of Ruſſell-place.

10. At Tottenham, Mr. Robert Nunn, of Friday-ſtreet, to Miſs Cecilia Willmott.

12. Mr. Hughes, of Wigmore-ſtreet, to Miſs Groſvenor, of Lower Groſvenor-ſtr.

13. By ſpecial licence, Thomas Wynn, eſq. nephew of Ld. Newborough, to Lady Charlotte Bellaſyſe, eldeſt daughter of the Earl of Fauconberg.

Sir John Riggs Miller, bart. to Miſs Beauchamp, of Park-place, St. James's, eldeſt daughter and coheireſs of the late John B. eſq. of Pingne p, co. Cornwall.

14. At Forden, co. Montgomery, Lieut.-col. Cockburn, to the Hon. Marianna Devereux, eldeſt dau. of Ld. Viſc. Hereford.

15. Col. Roberts, of the Bengal eſtabliſhment, and lieutenant of his Majeſty's band of gentlemen-penſioners, to Miſs Wake, ſiſter of Sir Wm. W. bart.

16. Francis Molyneux Ommanney, eſq. to Miſs Georgiana-Frances Hawkes, both of Cecil-ſtreet, Strand.

17. At Mary-la-Bonne church, Sir John Murray, bart. of Stanhope, in Scotland, to Miſs Callander, eldeſt daughter of Adam C. eſq. of New Cavendiſh-ſtreet.

19. Rev. Caius Barry, curate of Walcot, to Miſs Squire, only daughter of W. G. S. eſq. of Walcot parade, Bath.

20. At the new Epiſcopal church, Edinburgh, the Hon. Montgomery Stewart, ſon of the Earl of Galloway, to Miſs Catherine Honeyman, ſiſter of Lord Armadale.

21. At Kingſton-upon-Thames, the Rev. Holt Okes, B.A. of Corpus Chriſti college, Camb. to Miſs Pamela Buſby, of Kingſton.

22. Edward V. Townſhend, eſq. of Cheſhire, to Miſs Cornelia-Anne Du Pre, dau. of the late Joſh. Du P. eſq. of Portland pla.

23. At Yarmouth, Capt. Flyn, of the King George packet, to Miſs Lucy Eager.

24. At Cattor, Norfolk, the Hon. Geo. Irby, eldeſt ſon of Lord Boſton, to Miſs Rachel Ives Drake, daughter of Wm. D. jun. eſq. late M. P. for Amerſham, Bucks.

Deaths.

1800. *Nov.* 23. At Luton, Bedfordſhire, aged 83, the Rev. Coriolanus Copleſton, more than 20 years curate of that pariſh, and formerly curate of Hinckley. He was buried in the nave of Luton church, oppoſite the pulpit which he had ſo long faithfully filled, and where the writer of this article, not many months before his death, heard him preach an excellent diſcourſe on the days of man being but "threeſcore years and ten." No memorial of him is yet placed over the grave.

1801. *Feb.* 2. Of apoplexy, in his 69th year, the Rev. Ambroſe Egel, (ex-Jeſuit) profeſſor of experimental philoſophy in the univerſity of Wurtzburgh, and member of the Academy of Sciences at Manheim, of which city he was a native. He was author of a diſſertation, "De Motu Animalium," printed at Mentz, 1763, 8vo.

28. At Rothenburg, on the Tauber, in his 63d year, John-Auguſtus-Philip Gefner, M. D. author of a diſſertation (in German) on cryſtallization, publiſhed at Erlangen, 1759; and of a collection of medical caſes, printed at Nordlingen, 176[illegible]

March

March.... At Nordhauſen, in his 41ſt year, William Geſenius, M.D. author of ſeveral medical works.

10. At Hamburgh, aged 49, Joſeph Gerſon, M.D.

14. At Berlin, in his 67th year, Ignatius Count Von Krafiçki, of the Holy Roman Empire, and prince-biſhop of Gneſna; knight of the Pruſſian and Poliſh orders, and of the order of Malta. He was born at Dubiecko, in Poland, in February, 1735. His diſtinguiſhed talents procured him the friendſhip of King Staniſlaus-Auguſtus, who nominated him to the biſhoprick of Ermland; and, on the death of Prince Michael Poniatowſky, the late King of Pruſſia, Frederick-William II. promoted him to the ſee of Gneſna.

June... At Ghent, Bernard Coppens, M.D. profeſſor of natural hiſtory in the Central ſchool of the department of the Scheld, and author of an account of the cultivation of flax in Flanders, preſented to the Society of Arts in London; and of a treatiſe on the art of making glaſs.

In Jamaica, where he had lately arrived, Mr. George Cole Grant, ſurgeon, ſeventh and only ſurviving ſon of the Rev. Dr. G. of Dundee.

15. At Roſetta, in Egypt, Capt. Henry Norton, of the 2d battalion of Royals.

July.... At Tobago, whither he went to ſettle in the practice of his profeſſion, aged 32, William Matthews, eſq. barriſter at law, of the Middle Temple, and eldeſt ſon of Mr. M. bookſeller, in the Strand. He was formerly of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, where he took the degrees of B. and M. A.; and was called to the bar in November, 1797. He poſſeſſed extenſive learning, ſound judgement, and extraordinary talents.

Aug. 11. The following article is extracted from the log-book of the American ſhip Sophia, Capt. Iſaac Hans, from New York to Havre de Grace, but, by reaſon of the blockade of that port, taken by the Tartar frigate, and brought to Portſmouth: "Aug. 11. Between the hours of 3 and 4 A.M. this day, after 12 hours exceſſive vomiting, departed this tranſient and miſerable life Louis-Joſeph Le Beque Duportail, a paſſenger on-board; a man of extenſive knowledge and great abilities, either as an engineer, a ſoldier, or a ſtateſman. In the ſtruggle between the American colonies and the parent country for freedom he particularly diſtinguiſhed himſelf, and his merit gained him the rank, title, and emoluments of a major-general under the then war-eſtabliſhment. In his own country his great abilities were not unnoticed. He was judged capable of being entruſted with one of the higheſt and moſt arduous employments, namely, miniſter of war under the reign of Louis XVI. which high office he filled, with benefit to his country, and honour to himſelf, during two years. But at laſt, when the terrors of Revolution overſpread the provinces of France, he was forced to ſeek ſafety by flight to that people whoſe liberties he had in ſome meaſure been inſtrumental in eſtabliſhing, who received him with joy, and long cheriſhed his worth.—Aug. 12, 6 P.M. Committed to the boſom of the deep the mortal remains of Mr. Duportail, without ceremony or pomp, only praying the Sovereign Diſpoſer of Events to receive that heavenly ſpark, his immortal ſoul, into his eternal care and protection."

29. Murdered, at Frankfort, by a Jew from Prague, who went into his room for the purpoſe of ſtealing, Major De Henckle, who had reſided there ſome years, as the Daniſh charge d'affaires. Having found him in bed, the villain wounded the major in ſuch a dreadful manner that he died in a quarter of an hour. The murderer was immediately diſcovered, and when on the point of being ſeized, he wounded himſelf ſo as to occaſion his own death in a ſhort time. His body was thrown out of a window by the executioner, placed on a cow-hide, faſtened to a ſledge, and thus dragged through the ſtreets as far as the uſual place of execution, where the head and hands of the dead body were cut off and nailed to a poſt; the corpſe, thus mangled, was put upon a wheel, with an inſcription expreſſive of his name and the heinouſneſs of his crime. The major, a very reſpectable man, was buried with military honours.

30. At Eltham, Kent, while ſitting at his door, aged 81, Mr. John Hambrook.

31. On his paſſage from the Weſt Indies, Capt. Geo. Mangles, of the 60th foot.

Sept.... Mr. Robert Clarke, farmer, of Butterwick, near Gainſborough, co. Lincoln. On his return from Stockwith fair, he was robbed of 13 guineas, murdered, and thrown into the river, a very ſhort diſtance from his own houſe.

5. At Dr. Oſborn's, at Old Park, near Dover, Miſs Clarke, daughter of the late Mr. C. of Chancery-lane, and ſiſter of Dr. John C. of New Burlington-ſtreet.

6. At Stamford-hill, the wife of John Craven, eſq. of Goodman's-fields.

Mary, the deſervedly-valued wife of Jonathan Acklom, eſq. of Wyſton, in the pariſh of Clayworth, co. Nottingham. She was equally diſtinguiſhed for the elegance of her perſon and the vigour of her mind and underſtanding, and a judicious attention to well-directed benevolence, to ſupply which, as occaſion offered, ſhe always kept a devoted fund. Feb. 26, 1796, ſhe was entirely deprived of the uſe of her right ſide by a paralytic ſtroke, which ſhe never recovered, but ſtill determined to purſue the means of making her life ſtill uſeful. She divided the day into different portions, for employment and amuſement. By a perſe-

vering

vering application she attained the power of writing with her left hand; kept an extensive correspondence; managed, with great regularity, various accompts; and wrote much on subjects which struck her in her extensive reading. For exercise she spun several suits of fine table-linen; and, for amusement, painted flowers, shells, insects, and other subjects of natural history, with great dexterity.

10. After a few days illness, Mrs. Miles, wife of Mr. William M. of the Fountain inn at Canterbury.

11. James Pearson, a private soldier in the 7th regiment of foot, aged 23, was found dead in a ditch by the side of the road near Ripley in Surrey. The following evening, after the coroner's inquest, his remains were buried in Ripley chapel-yard.

13. In his 70th year, John Freeman, esq. of Gains, co. Hereford.

At 11 o'clock at night, after a short illness, Major Wm. Bulkeley, of the invalid establishment at Chelsea hospital. His remains were interred, with military honours, in the customary burying-ground, on the 17th. Sir Wm. Fawcett and all the other officers, together with the relations of the deceased, were very properly attended to the grave by the in-pensioners, with muskets inverted, drums muffled, &c. The sad spectacle was awefully sublime! The pall-bearers, the mourners in their sable weeds, the hoary veterans, bending their manly countenances, ashamed of tears which did them so much credit, the silent and attentive populace, all constituted a most affecting groupe of human beings paying the last tribute to valour and virtue. Every member of the Chelsea household deeply regrets his loss. A strict observer of all needful discipline, Major Bulkeley blended the vigilance of duty with the mildness of an almost paternal solicitude for the health and comfort of the pensioners. If a constant course of well-doing, for a great many years, can entitle an officer to respect and gratitude, the name of Bulkeley will not wholly die; it will still flourish fair in the remembrance of his late associates, as the name of a good man may emphatically, and with all truth, be characterized as THE WORN-OUT SOLDIER'S FRIEND. As an officer in the establishment to which he belonged, the various additional comforts which he had been the means of procuring for the pensioners, the regularity and order which he had introduced and maintained throughout that hospital, the kindness and candour which he invariably exercised towards the numerous distressed applicants for admission into it, will make his loss there sensibly felt by all who come under this description. As a gentleman, his manners attracted the regard of every circle, and conciliated the esteem of every one with whom he had intercourse. But, as a private friend, and an honourable man, no words can do justice to Major B. Few there are who knew him but have occasion to acknowledge some kindness or obligation to him in the former capacity, and all, invariably, to acknowledge him in the latter. His public situation may, and will, probably, be ably supplied; but, in his private capacity, how much reason have all who knew him to lament the loss of that parental affection, that kind adviser, that distinguished friend, who shared with them in every trouble, and rejoiced in promoting their general welfare!

14. The wife of Mr. Martin, tallow-chandler, opposite York-house, Piccadilly. Returning home from Hyde-park, about 7 in the evening, with two of her children, she told her husband she should call on her milliner, in Jermyn street. Mr. M. recommended her to let the children accompany her; when she observed, should the children get together, they would detain her too long. Mrs. M. then left her husband, who, about 11, began to be anxious for her return. He sent in vain to the milliner's, where Mrs. M. had not made her appearance that evening. He was equally unsuccessful in his enquiries at several places, when himself went round among all his friends to the same effect, and returned about 3 in the morning. His very distressing and distracted state of mind induced him at last to send to Hyde-park, when, about 6, it was discovered that she had drowned herself in the Serpentine river. It was proved, before the coroner's inquest, that, at her last delivery, she had caught cold, and contracted a brain-fever; and that her late visit to a watering-place, where she had incautiously bathed, had increased rather than diminished her mental derangement. Verdict, Lunacy. Previous to her indisposition, Mrs. M. was a very affectionate wife, and much respected and esteemed by all who knew her.

15. Suddenly, at Settle, co. York, while he was drinking tea at the house of a friend, the Rev. Richard Williams, M. A. 1783, formerly of Christ college, Cambridge, and vicar (since 1770) of Horton Kirkby, Kent.

At Beverley, aged 31, John Sutton, esq. eldest son of Sir Richard S. bart of Norwood-park, co. Nottingham.

At Wells, Norfolk, in his 7th year, Augustus-Thomas Langton, second son of the Rev. Wenman-Henry L. rector of Warham, in that county.

After a long illness, Mr. Tho. D'Arcy, late of Abbey-street, Dublin, merchant.

16. At Chester-le-Street, Mrs. Colling, wife of Mr. L. C.

A poor old man, named Threadaway, belonging to the workhouse at Newington, Surrey,

Surrey, employed in brewing beer for the uſe of the houſe, by ſome accident fell into the boiling liquor, and was ſcalded to death. (See an uſeful remedy in p. 896.)

At Derby, aged 72, Mrs. Anne Doncaſter, widow, grocer and draper, late of Bingham, co. Nottingham.

At his ſeat, Fleet Damerell, Devon, in his 69th year, John Bulteel, eſq. upwards of 45 years in the commiſſion of the peace for that county; who, to a brilliant underſtanding and ſound judgement, united a benevolence of heart that will ever render his memory honoured and reſpected.

17. At Dorcheſter, Col. James Grant, late of the 49th foot.

At Edithweſton, co. Rutland, Mr. Cave, late of Barrow-upon-Soar, co. Leiceſter.

Aged 75, Mr. Charles Partridge, ſchoolmaſter, of Carlton, near Lincoln.

Lady Elizabeth Kemp, wife of the Rev. Dr. K. one of the miniſters of Edinburgh, and ſiſter to the Earl of Hopetoun.

At Oxford, aged 84, Wm. Spearman, eſq.

At his houſe in Crane-ſtreet, Salisbury, in his 74th year, after a long and painful illneſs, Samuel Lindſay, eſq. a captain in the army. He has left a legacy of 50l. to the Salisbury infirmary.

18. At Kettering, aged 49, after an illneſs of ten days, much reſpected for her integrity, the wife of Mr. Daſh, bookſeller.

Aged 23, Mr. Jas. Hughes, upholſterer, ſon of Mrs. Sarah Ryan, widow, of Tarleton-ſtreet, Liverpool; and, on the 25th, Mr. John Hughes, ornament-painter, aged 26, brother to the aforeſaid.

At Bennisworth, near Wragby, co. Lincoln, aged 98, Mr. Jn. Babington, farmer.

Aged 66, Mr. John Bartholomew, farmer and grazier, of Bardney, co. Lincoln. To ſtop a mortification, his leg was amputated about three weeks ago, which he bore with amazing fortitude.

At Sefton, near Liverpool, in his 80th year, the Rev. Richard Rothwell, of St. John's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1744; M. A. 1746; rector of that place, and ſuppoſed to have been poſſeſſed of property to the amount of 300,000l.—James Rothwell, clerk, was patron of the living 1763.

At Lyneham, Wilts, in his 90th year, Mr. Jn. Large, father of Mr. L. of Broad-ſtreet. He was the father of 13 children, 9 of whom are now living, with 58 grandchildren, and 33 great-grandchildren, altogether 111, excluſive of thoſe who have been united to the family by marriage, amounting to 25, making, in the whole, 136 perſons.

After a ſhort illneſs, the wife of Mr. Hill, plater, of Hill-ſtreet, Birmingham.

At Dulwich, Surrey, aged 72, Mrs Flipt, of the Southwark ſide of London bridge.

At his ſon's houſe in New Bond ſtreet, aged 69, Mr. Thomas Stewart.

19. Of a cancer in her breaſt, the wife of Mr. Bell, late coach-maſter at Bath.

After a long and ſevere illneſs, the relict of G. Hopper, eſq. of the Five-Way-houſe, near Birmingham.

At Sunderland, Mr. William Crawford, ſmith at Mr. Robſon's dock there. Leaning over one of the quarter-rails of a large veſſel then in the dock, and driving a bolt therein, the rail unfortunately gave way, and he fell head foremoſt upon ſome timber lying beneath, by which his ſkull was ſo dreadfully fractured that he died in a very few hours.

Suddenly, aged 25, Mr. Henry Swan, ſurgeon, of Ollerton.

After a painful illneſs, in his 46th year, Mr. Wm. Palmer, apothecary, of Trumpington-ſtreet, Cambridge.

At Edmonton, Mrs. Hannah Wilſon, who was taken ſuddenly with a pain in her head on the 16th, went to lay down, fell aſleep, and continued to all appearance in a comfortable ſleep till the morning of the 19th, when ſhe expired without a ſigh.

20. At Leominſter, co. Hereford, the wife of Robert Hayling, eſq.

At Aſpeden-hall, Herts, the ſeat of Thomas Fitzhugh, eſq. in her 6th year, the only daughter of Mrs. Bradſhaw, widow of the late James B. eſq. of Portland-place.

After an illneſs of two or three days, Mr. Barrett, a reputable tinman, of Queen Camel, co. Somerſet.

Miſs Elizabeth Miller, daughter of the late Mr. George M. merchant, Edinburgh.

At Brompton, where he reſided for the benefit of his health, Sir John Greſham, bart. of Titſey, near Godſtone, Surrey, deſcended from Sir John, uncle to Sir Thomas, who built the Royal Exchange. He was the ſixth baronet, and ſucceeded his elder brother, Charles, who died without iſſue; and Sir John leaving none, though he married, 1765, Henrietta-Maria, eldeſt daughter of Sir Henry Clayton, bart. and ſiſter of Sir Robert, the family is extinct.

Mr. Marſhall, of Davies-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, a ſerjeant in the Hanover-ſquare aſſociation.

Mr. Davenport, one of the aſſiſtant pages to the Queen.

21. At his houſe on Maize-hill, Greenwich, after a ſhort illneſs, in his 55th year, William Taylor, eſq.

At Greenwich, Mr. Thomas Shipman, grocer, and a very old inhabitant thereof.

At Petworth, co. Suſſex, James Upton Tripp, eſq. ſteward to the E. of Egremont.

At Cheltenham, Thomas St. Lawrence, Earl of Howth, Viſcount St. Lawrence, and twenty-ſeventh Baron Howth, originally by tenure, and afterwards by patent, one of his Majeſty's moſt honourable privy-counſellors in Ireland, governor of the county of Dublin, &c. &c. His Lordſhip was born in 1730; ſucceeded to the barony in 1748, on the death of his father, William, the twenty-ſixth lord; and, in

1761

1767, was advanced to the dignities of Viſcount St. Lawrence and Earl of Howth. Repreſentative of one of the moſt antient titles in the three kingdoms, and of a long and diſtinguiſhed line of ennobled anceſtors, he reflected honour on his family by his numerous virtues. In the great hall at the antient manſion of Howth in Ireland (the ſeat of the Lords Howth for more than 600 years), among other remains of antient proweſs hangs the ſword of Sir Amorey St. Lawrence, Baron of Howth, with which, at an early period in hiſtory, he repelled an incurſion of the Danes on the coaſt of Ireland. Thomas Earl of Howth had iſſue, by Iſabella King, ſiſter of Edward Earl of Kingſton, three ſons and three daughters, viz. 1. William Lord St. Lawrence, now Earl of Howth, married, 1777, to the Lady Mary Bermingham, ſecond daughter and coheireſs of Thomas Earl of Louth, and twenty-ſecond Lord Athenry (on whoſe deceaſe without iſſue-male the barony of Athenry became in abeyance between his three daughters), and has iſſue four daughters, viz. Ladies Harriet, Iſabella, Matilda, and Mary; 2. Thomas, in holy orders, dean of Cork; 3. Henry, in the army, deceaſed; 4 Iſabella, married, 1773, to Dudley Lord Sidney in Ireland, who dying without iſſue, that barony became extinct; 5. Lady Elizabeth, married, 1786, to Col. Irwin; 6. Lady Frances.

In the neighbourhood of Highgate, where his father reſided, Mr. Edward Dew, examiner of dry goods at the Cuſtom-houſe, ſon of E. D. eſq. acting-ſurveyor of the out-port accounts. Having a holiday, he went to fiſh in the ponds, and ſlipped in, as ſuppoſed, and was drowned. The accident happened about 2 o'clock, but the body was not found till it was too late to attempt any means of reſuſcitation.

22. Aged 97, Mrs. Allen, of the Caſtle-houſe, relict of Rev. Mr. A. of Shrewſbury.

Mrs. Abbott, wife of Mr. A. of Charlton Herethorne.

At Streatham, Surrey, aged 47, Mrs. Harding, wife of Mr. Anthony H. of Pall Mall, and ſiſter to Mr. Aſhby, of Egginton, co. Derby; and, on the 25th, at the ſame place, aged 22, Miſs Lowe, niece of the ſaid Mrs. Harding, and daughter of Mr. L. of Egginton.

At the houſe of his brother-in-law, Sir Vere Hunt, bart. at Whitehall, of a complaint in his liver, John Hamilton Lane, eſq. of Lane's park, co. Tipperary, in Ireland. A widow and ten children have to lament the loſs of this amiable man.

Mrs. Calvert, wife of Mr. C. aſſiſtant-regiſtrar of warrants in the Stamp-office.

In Berwick-ſtreet, St. James's, aged 64, Mr. Wm. Brown.

At Clewer, near Windſor, the relict of Chs. Peers, eſq. of Chiſleton-lodge, Oxon.

23. At Gainſborough, far advanced in years, Mrs. Mary Steel.

At his apartments in Fig-tree-court, Temple, aged 63, Wm. Turnbull, eſq.

At his lodgings at St. Mary-hall, Oxford, aged 73, the Rev. Thomas Nowell, D. D. 37 years principal of that ſociety, and profeſſor of modern hiſtory in that univerſity. He took his degree of M. A. 1753; was fellow of Oriel college, and public orator, which laſt he reſigned 1776; was admitted principal of St Mary-hall Jan. 10, 1764, on the death of the celebrated Dr. King. He proceeded B. D. and D. D. in the Lent term following; and in 1771 was appointed King's profeſſor of modern hiſtory. He preached a memorable ſermon before the Houſe of Commons, Jan. 30, 1772, from Numb. xvi. 3, 8vo (ſee XLII. 134, 141).

24. Suddenly, Mr. William Lengridge, builder, of Lewes. He had been out in the morning as uſual, and on his return home, about 12 o'clock, ſat down in a chair by his wife (who was extremely ill), and complained of being indiſpoſed; upon which the maid-ſervant was ſent for an apothecary, but, before ſhe returned, her maſter had expired without a groan.

By a ſtroke of apoplexy, the Rev. Dr. Sherive, of Hyde-houſe, near Bridport, rector of Silton, and in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Dorſet.

Inſtantaneouſly, Mr. Thomas Baſs, of the Roſe and Crown inn at Barnard's Caſtle.

Mr. Thomas Bingley, one of the agents of the Warrington cotton-twiſt company.

In Rivers-ſtreet, Bath, Mrs. Roebuck, relict of Benjamin R. eſq. of Bathford.

Aged 79, Mr. Aſhton, late an eminent coal-merchant at Huntingdon.

At Edinburgh, Major Robert Wallace, of the 17th foot, eldeſt ſon of Alexander W. eſq. banker there.

25. At Sicocks-heath, Hawkherſt, Kent, aged 62, Mr. Thomas Redford, deputy-receiver of the land-tax and aſſeſſed taxes for the county of Kent. This gentleman was the only ſon of Mr. Thomas R. mentioned, in the "Hiſtory and Antiquities of Hawkherſt," as a man of diſtinguiſhed natural and acquired abilities. Being introduced into office by the late Mr. Baker, receiver-general for the county, he laid the foundation of the ample fortune which his ſon, by unwearied aſſiduity and attention to buſineſs, acquired. If the late Mr. R. had not the talents and literary taſte of his father, he compenſated for them by cloſe attention to the truſts in which he was employed.

Aged about 55, Mr. James Sumſhon, a bachelor, of the Admiralty-office, Doctors Commons, where he had occupied a ſeat 25 years, with ability and honour. He was born in the pariſh of St. Luke, Old-ſtreet, and knew not any relative of his own name. He was interred in the Bunhill-fields burial-ground.

The wife of Mr. William Brown, of Slately, near Tamworth.

26. Rev.

26. Rev. Nathanael Salter, rector of Donland, Eſſex, to which he was preſented in 1759, by Anne Slater, widow. He was formerly of Clare-hall, Camb.; LL.B. 1767.

At the Hot wells, Briſtol, in his 25th year, Lord Auguſtus Fitzroy, fourth ſon of the Duke of Grafton, poſt-captain in the royal navy, and late commander of his Majeſty's ſhip L'Oiſeau. He was an officer of high character in his profeſſion, and his death may be conſidered as a great loſs to the ſervice; as is alſo that of the gallant

Capt. E. T. Parker, who was ſo dreadfully wounded in the ſecond action at Boulogne, and who died at Deal, after ſuffering amputation. His remains were interred with every mark of diſtinction, attended to the grave by a numerous proceſſion of naval and military officers, Lord Nelſon as chief mourner, who was much affected.

27. The eldeſt ſon of Sir Francis Wood, bart. of Hemſworth, near Pontefract.

Of a decline, the wife of Mr Peet, tailor, of Leiceſter.

Mr. Wm. Paterſon, of Walworth, Surrey.

At Pluſtow, Kent, the wife of Edward Ommanney, eſq. of Bloomſbury-ſquare.

In his 35th year, of a rapid decline, at Yately, Hants, Mr. John Deane, ſtationer, of St. Mary-at-Hill, London.

At Little Bowden rectory, co. Northampton, in his 21ſt year, after a very lingering illneſs, Mr. Thomas Cox Reynolds, eldeſt ſon of the worthy incumbent. His complaint was a conſumption, occaſioned by the breaking of a blood veſſel in the beginning of June, 1800. Though the diſcharge was apparently ſmall, and not likely to produce ſuch fatal effects, yet a cough came on in a ſhort time after, which could never be removed. At firſt he did not recollect any particular exertion that might be the occaſion of his complaint; but he afterwards remembered that he one day exerted himſelf above his ſtrength in trying a new machine at Mr. Leſter's manufactory at Northampton, a few days before the firſt attack of his diſorder. His decay was as gradual as poſſible; he ſuffered very little from pain, and bore his illneſs with great fortitude. He was indeed a youth of a very ſteady and ſedate diſpoſition, and had behaved himſelf, at all times, in a manner that gained him the eſteem and reſpect of all that were acquainted with him, which afforded him great conſolation in his affliction. Of his ingenuity with his pencil we have been occaſionally favoured with ſome ſpecimens in our Magazine; and have one at this time with our engraver. Had he lived, we ſhould doubtleſs have had many more.

28. Aged 38, the wife of Mr. Mann, jun. merchant, of Hull.

Mr. John Phillott, of Bath, youngeſt ſon of Charles P. eſq. banker.

At Eaſt Bourn, Suſſex, Charles Baldwyn, eſq. formerly M. P. for Sawp.

In his 81ſt year, William Herring, eſq. of Croydon, Surrey.

At Lymington, Hants, in his 32d year, the Rev. John Arnold Bloomfield, late rector of Market Weſton, Suffolk.

29. Suddenly, at Ramſay, Iſle of Mann, aged 59, Mr. Radcliff Shimin, ſeveral years maſter of a ſhip in the African trade from Liverpool, but had retired from buſineſs, and, on the 21ſt of April laſt, married a very amiable young lady, aged 17.

At Drungewick, co. Suſſex, Middleton Onſlow, eſq.

Triſtram Maries Madox, eſq. of Greenwich, Kent.

At Kentiſh-town, the infant ſon of Mr. Tho. Lewis, merch. Queen-ſtr. Cheapſide.

At Stratford-le Bow, co. Middleſex, the Rev. Alan Harriſon Eccles, rector of that parith. to which he was inſtituted in 1771, and M. A. of Brazenoſe college, Oxford, 1764. The chapel erected here 1311, as a chapel of eaſe to Stepney, from which it was formerly ſeparated, and made parochial, 1720, was conſecrated as a pariſh-church March 26, 1719. The maintenance of the rector was provided for by act of parliament, 1730; 3500l. out of the money raiſed for endowing the fifty new churches, was to be laid out in South-ſea ſtock, in the purchaſe of lands, in fee ſimple, for the rector, who, under that act, receives 40l. per annum out of the money which the churchwardens are authorized to receive for graves, vaults, &c. and is entitled to the accuſtomed ſurplice-fees, and pays 10l. per annum to each of the portioniſts of Stepney. The rector enjoys alſo 8l. per annum, ſaid to have been a gift of Edward VI.; perhaps in lieu of the lands ſettled on this chapel to that amount, and ſeized at the diſſolution. The rectory is not to be held *in commendam*; and the great tithes are reſerved to Brazenoſe college, who are patrons. (Lyſons, III. 497.)

30. At Leeds, aged 89, Grace, the widow of Mr. George Ogle, formerly a clothier there (who died in 1754, aged 54), and daughter of Mr. Houldin, alſo formerly of Leeds.

At Widcombe turnpike, Mr. Alexander Racey, more than 30 years gate-keeper of the Bath turnpike truſt.

At Trent, co. Somerſet, advanced in age, the Rev. George Beaver, rector of that pariſh, and of Weſt Stafford with Frome Belét, co. Dorſet. He was of Corpus Chriſti college, Oxford, to which the rectory of Trent belongs, where he proceeded M. A. 1750, B. D. 1759; and printed a ſermon on the faſt, Mar. 9, 1796; another againſt ſelf-murder, 1796; and a third on the revolution of a century; the two laſt preached in Wells cathedral.

At Camberwell, Mrs. Lawrence, widow.

Suddenly, Mr. Iſaac Pearſon, attorney at law, clerk to the commiſſioners of the [illegible]

half hundred of Brixton, Surrey, and board of income.

In Lincoln's-inn-fields, Meredith Price, eſq. clerk of aſſize on the Oxford circuit.

October 1. At Briſtol hot wells, in his 48th year, the Rev. Lionel Smythe, ſeventh Viſcount Strangford; born 1753; entered early into the army, and ſerved many campaigns in North America, but retired from the military profeſſion, and, in 1785, took holy orders, and was preſented, 1788, by George Marquis of Buckingham, lord lieutenant of Ireland, to the living of Kilbrew, in the dioceſe of Meath. He married at New York, Sept. 5, 1779, Maria-Eliza, eldeſt daughter of Frederick Philips, eſq. of that province, and had by her two ſons and two daughters, viz. Percy, born 1780; Lionel, 1783; Eliza, 1781; and Louiſa, 1785. He ſucceeded his father in 1787.

After a few hours illneſs, Mr. Mullens, of Great Tower-ſtreet, apothecary.

2. At Margate, Mrs. Spencer, widow of the Rev. Woolley Leigh S. late of Shepperton, Middleſex.

At ſea, Capt. T. Peyton, of his Majeſty's ſhip Monarch.

Aged 47, Mr. Campbell, muſician, of Doncaſter, who, about ſix weeks ago, buried his three children in the ſhort ſpace of ſeven days. (See p. 861.)

3. At Claybrook-hall, co. Leiceſter, aged 20, deeply regretted by all who had the happineſs of knowing her, Miſs Dicey, eldeſt daughter of Thomas D. eſq. With fervent piety this amiable young lady poſſeſſed very ſuperior intellectual accompliſhments. She ſuſtained the preſſure of ſevere affliction with the moſt exemplary reſignation to the will of Heaven; and reſigned her ſoul into the hands of her God and Saviour with hopes full of immortality.

Does Youth, does Beauty read the line,
Does ſympathetic fear their breaſts alarm?
O ſpeak, dead Anna, breathe an air divine,
Ev'n from the grave thou ſhalt have power to charm.
Tell them—though 'tis an aweful thing to die,
'Twas ev'n to thee—yet, the dread path once trod,
Heav'n lifts its everlaſting portals high,
And bids the pure in heart behold their God.

In Upper King-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, Mrs. Romaine, widow of the Rev. William R. M.A. late rector of St. Andrew by the Wardrobe and St. Anne, Blackfriers, and lecturer of St. Dunſtan in the Weſt, who died July 25, 1795. Her maiden name was Price, and ſhe was married to him in 1755, and had by him two ſons, the one curate of Pangborne, Berks, and D. D.; the other, a captain in the E. India Company's ſervice, died in India; and a daughter, alſo dead.

4. At Dunollie, in Scotland, Alexander M'Dougal, eſq. of M'Dougal.

5. Aged 75, Mr. John Hare, of Lincoln, peruke-maker, and one of the vergers of Lincoln cathedral.

6. John Hartwell, an aged man, had the misfortune to fall under the wheels of the Guildford waggon, upon Wimbledon common, whereby he received ſo much hurt that he died in a ſhort time.

7. Aged 85, Mrs. Edwards, mother of Samuel E. eſq. of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

In Duke-ſtreet, St. James's, in his 9th year, Sir William Hay, bart. The title devolves to his couſin, the infant ſon of the late Col. Lewis Hay, who was killed at the landing of the Britiſh troops at Helder.

8. At her houſe at Tixover, co. Rutland, after a long and painful illneſs, Mrs. Schreiber, relict of the late Charles S. eſq. of Enfield, Middleſex, and Tewing, Herts, to whom ſhe was married July 12, 1781, being relict of Mr. Harvey, of Holbeach.

At Bath, in her 70th year, Mrs. Hopkins, mother of Mrs. John-Philip Kemble, and long well known to the publick as a reſpectable actreſs at Drury-lane, &c.

9. In Upper Berkeley-ſtreet, Haſtings de Feuilhide, only ſon of the late Count de F. who periſhed in the French Revolution.

At Warrington, near Liverpool, aged 95, Mrs. Shaw.

Mr. Bruce, ſurveyor of the Aſhby road.

10. Suddenly, at Baſſingbourne-hall, near Dunmow, Eſſex, one of the ſeats of Sir P. Parker, where he had reſided two years, for the benefit of his health, his Grace Dr. Robert Fowler, archbiſhop of Dublin 21 years, being firſt appointed biſhop of Killaloe 1771, under the adminiſtration of Lord Townſhend, and tranſlated to Dublin 1778, under that of Lord Buckingham. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge; B. A. 1747, M. A. 1751, S. T. P. 1764. He has left one ſon, the preſent Archdeacon of Dublin, and two daughters, the one Counteſs of Kilkenny, and the other the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Rich. Bourke, dean of Ardagh, brother to the E. of Mayo.

At Moreton, of a malignant fever, which has prevailed for ſome weeks paſt in the neighbourhood of Bourn, Auguſtus, third ſon of the Rev. Mr. Hopkinſon, of the former place.

Of a paralytic ſtroke, aged 65, Ellin, the wife of the Rev. John Locker, vicar of Kenton, Devon, and great-grand-daughter of the truly-apoſtolical Bp. Watſon.

At Richmond, Surrey, in his 68th year, Robert Darell, eſq. of Sackville-ſtreet, deputy-governor of the South-ſea Company.

11. Aged 20, Miſs Elizabeth King, of Beccles. She entertained a ſtrong preſentiment that her death would take place about Michaelmas; inſomuch that ſhe mentioned it to many of her friends 2 months ago, although ſhe was at that time in good health, and ſo continued till the 7th inſt.

Rev. Mr. Almoſino, ſupreme judge, in eccleſiaſtical matters, within the pale of the Portugueſe Jews ſynagogue; a character he ſupported both with dignity and liberality

lity ſuitable to the ſtate of modern manners, ſo as to render himſelf equally reſpected and beloved by all deſcriptions. This good and learned man leaves an aged mother, a widow and ſeven orphans, to deplore him.

At Bath, the lady of Lord John Ruſſell, ſecond brother of the Duke of Bedford. She was the ſecond daughter of George Byng, Lord Viſcount Torrington, and ſiſter to the preſent Marchioneſs of Bath and Lady Bradford; both of whom, with his Grace and Lord William Ruſſell, attended her ladyſhip's remains to the family vault at Cheyneys, and ſupported their afflicted brother through the aweful ceremony, followed by many real mourners.

12. At Walton, near Liverpool, Mr. Thomas Sharples, attorney, of Blackburn.

13 In a fit of apoplexy, aged 49, the Rev. Wm. Hawkins, ſenior fellow of Pembroke college, and rector of St. Aldate's, in the city of Oxford

At Bath, in her 69th year, the widow of the Rev. Rowland Hunt, D. D. late rector of Stoke Doyle, co. Northampton.

In Hertford-ſtreet, Park-lane, aged 80, Mary Counteſs of Holderneſs. Her complaint was a cancer in the mouth, which had deſtroyed the upper jaw and part of the tongue. The original cauſe of this dreadful malady was a cancer in the left breaſt, which had increaſed to ſuch an alarming degree as to render amputation neceſſary, which operation took place about two years ago; ſince which her ladyſhip apparently recovered, when the diſorder broke out in the mouth, and terminated in her death. She was daughter of the Sieur Doublet, one of the nobles of Holland, and niece to the Greffier Fagel; and married to Robert D'Arcy, Earl of Holderneſs, at the Hague, 1745, who was ſecretary of ſtate in 1761, but reſigned the ſeals to Lord Bute, and died March 16, 1778; by whom ſhe had two ſons, who both died young, and a daughter, Amelia, married to the Marquis of Carmarthen (late Duke of Leeds), and divorced 1779.

14. At Greenwich, Mrs. Jones, wife of Rowland J. eſq. and ſiſter of Cuthbert Potts, eſq. ſurgeon, of Spring-garden.

15. At his ſeat at Oak-hill, near Liverpool, Mr. Walker, a W. India merchant.

In his 59th year, the Rev. Rob. Thomlinſon, rector of Clay near the Sea. He was ſeized with a fit on the 13th, and was found in his bed ſenſeleſs, from which he never recovered.

16. At Ockham, Surrey, in her 23d year, after a very long illneſs, Miſs N. Bonfey, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Richard Bonfey.

Much beloved and regretted, the wife of Dr. A. Macdonald, phyſician at Taunton, and third daughter of the late Lord Chief Baron Ord, of Scotland.

17. At Harrow-on-the-Hill, Mrs. Avery, wife of Mr. A. organ-builder, in Queen-ſquare, Weſtminſter.

In Manchester-buildings, Weſtminſter, after a long and painful illneſs, Mrs. Cooper, wife of Dr. C. of Bath-Eaſton villa, co. Somerſet.

After a ſhort illneſs, aged 70, John Merrill, eſq. alderman of Cambridge, and formerly a very reputable bookſeller there, but had retired from buſineſs ſome years. He ſerved the office of mayor in 1781.

18. The wife of Leonard Bartholomew, eſq. of Arlington-place, Kent.

In Southampton-ſtreet, Strand, the wife of John Cameron, eſq. of the Eaſt India Company's ſervice.

At Bath, after only a few hours illneſs, Major Boland.

George Aylmer, eſq. third ſon of the late Hon. and Rev. John A.

19. Aged 80, the wife of Mr. Joſeph Broughton, of Derby.

20. At Upminſter, Eſſex, Mrs. Charlotte Lovewell, of Wood-ſtreet.

At Burwood, near Cobham, Surrey, in her 76th year, Mrs. Currie, mother of William C. eſq. of Eaſt Horſley park, Surrey, M.P. for Winchilſea, Suſſex.

21. Rev. John Simons, of Heavitree, near Exeter, whoſe laſt illneſs was full of ſuffering and reſignation.

22. At Thoreſby park, co. Nottingham, the Hon. Evelyn Pierrepont, M.P. for that county, eldeſt ſon of Charles P. created Viſcount Newark 1796, and heir to the eſtate of the late Duke of Kingſton, who died 1773, being eldeſt ſon of his Grace's eldeſt ſiſter Frances, by Philip Meadows, eſq. knight-marſhal, but changed his name for the eſtate.

23. The wife of Mr. Claridge, of Potter's-bar, near Hatfield, Herts, land-ſurveyor.

24. Mr. Tho. Higgs, one of the caſhiers of the Bank of England.

At Hendon, Middleſex, George Harvey, eſq of Lawrence-lane, Cheapſide.

25. In his 72d year, James Farmer, eſq. of Cumberland-place, New Road, St. Mary-la-Bonne. He has bequeathed a large perſonal property to the Society for maintaining and educating poor orphans of clergymen till of age to be put apprentice.

28. In Cleveland-row, Stephen Thurſton Adey, eſq. M.P. for Higham Ferrers.

BILL of MORTALITY, from Sept. 29, to Oct. 27, 1801.

Chriſtened.			Buried.		
Males	894	1694	Males	832	1657
Females	800		Females	825	

Whereof have died under two years old 530

Salt, 14s. per buſhel; 3d.¼ per pound.

Peck Loaf 4s. 6d.; 4s. 4d.; 4s 4d.; 3s. 10d.; 3s. 9d.

Between					
2 and 5	201	50 and 60	138		
5 and 10	81	60 and 70	105		
10 and 20	61	70 and 80	57		
20 and 30	113	80 and 90	34		
30 and 40	163	90 and 100	2		
40 and 50	172				

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	71	9	39	4	44	2	31	8	48	1
Surrey	74	4	42	0	40	9	31	8	45	0
Hertford	71	2	52	0	45	4	27	8	49	3
Bedford	74	1	42	2	51	8	28	0	47	2
Hunting.	68	2	00	0	41	8	20	8	36	10
Northam.	73	10	48	0	44	2	24	10	54	6
Rutland	86	0	00	0	52	0	24	0	44	0
Leiceſter	83	4	54	7	46	3	25	5	43	4
Notting.	85	2	55	0	55	4	29	2	53	0
Derby	91	8	00	0	59	6	33	5	57	11
Stafford	82	0	00	0	53	10	27	5	00	0
Salop	80	7	50	6	55	2	36	1	00	0
Hereford	81	0	62	4	48	8	26	7	48	0
Worceſt.	85	5	48	8	46	7	42	0	53	5
Warwick	79	3	00	0	50	6	31	4	59	9
Wilts	64	0	00	0	41	8	32	2	58	4
Berks	68	4	00	0	34	9	30	10	44	8
Oxford	67	11	00	0	38	8	29	2	46	11
Bucks	68	9	00	0	40	3	31	0	40	0
Montgo.	71	2	00	0	48	0	21	3	00	0
Brecon	81	7	54	4	45	7	20	0	00	0
Radnor	85	10	00	0	48	9	29	5	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

77	2	48	3	46	6	26	10	46	11

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

62	8	44	10	32	7	23	1	38	9

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	67	11	41	3	42	2	34	6	34	7
Kent	71	0	46	0	41	6	28	9	39	7
Suſſex	73	0	00	0	40	0	00	0	00	0
Suffolk	73	4	40	0	45	7	28	1	38	0
Cambrid.	78	2	46	0	37	0	20	2	38	0
Norfolk	68	6	40	0	40	7	25	1	36	0
Lincoln	80	2	00	0	52	2	23	7	44	0
York	74	11	49	11	50	3	23	2	53	2
Durham	66	6	00	0	00	0	21	2	00	0
Northum	63	10	39	0	31	10	22	2	00	0
Cumberl.	73	8	51	7	46	6	28	9	00	0
Weſtmo.	78	2	56	0	45	8	23	0	00	0
Lancaſt.	79	5	00	0	50	1	30	1	41	4
Cheſter	72	10	00	0	00	0	31	8	00	0
Flint	87	4	00	0	59	11	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	86	7	00	0	62	6	28	0	00	0
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv	83	4	00	0	52	4	27	6	00	0
Merioneth	85	1	58	0	54	0	18	0	00	0
Cardigan	74	3	52	0	40	6	17	2	00	0
Pembroke	77	2	00	0	40	10	19	4	00	0
Carmart.	78	1	00	0	48	0	17	3	00	0
Glamorg.	84	4	00	0	52	5	20	2	00	0
Glouceſt.	72	5	00	0	43	3	27	10	52	8
Somerſet	78	8	00	0	45	9	32	8	55	0
Monm.	85	4	00	0	48	11	00	0	00	0
Devon	84	5	00	0	44	10	29	5	00	0
Cornwall	88	3	00	0	40	4	21	6	00	0
Dorſet	81	3	42	0	48	3	32	8	00	0
Hants	73	11	00	0	41	7	25	10	52	2

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
Diſtricts	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	69	0	36	1	41	11	38	11	40	8
2	74	8	42	0	43	0	24	8	38	0
3	68	6	40	0	40	7	25	1	36	0
4	77	7	44	6	49	10	22	7	44	6
5	65	2	39	0	31	10	21	9	46	11
6	74	7	53	0	46	4	27	7	40	11
7	77	9	48	3	50	1	30	6	41	4
8	85	4	58	0	57	5	25	0	46	11

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans.	
Diſtricts	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	78	0	52	0	43	11	18	0	46	11
10	77	10	48	3	45	3	28	9	53	1
11	86	4	48	3	42	5	24	8	46	11
12	77	4	42	0	44	1	29	11	52	2
13	60	5	44	10	29	4	21	4	34	0
14	68	6	44	10	47	0	23	3	40	0
15	62	4	44	10	32	5	28	4	46	5
16	60	10	44	10	52	5	23	5	40	11

PRICES OF FLOUR, Oct. 26.

Fine	55s. to 60s.	Middling	00s. to 00s.	Horſe Pollard	00s. 0d. to 0s.	
Seconds	50s. to 55s.	Fine Pollard	20s. to 22s.	Bran	9s. to	9s. 6d.
Thirds	00s. to 00s.	Common ditto	00s. to 00s.			

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 53s. 4d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	4l. 10s. to	5l. 12s.	Suſſex Pockets	4l. 6s. to	5l. 5s.	
Ditto Bags	3l. 16s. to	4l. 16s.	Ditto Bags	3l. 10s. to	4l. 10s.	
Farnham Pockets	4l. 12s. to	7l. 7s.	Eſſex Bags	3l. 18s. to	5l. 0s.	

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay	3l.	0s.	0d. to	5l.	10s.	0d.	Aver. 4l. 5s. 0d.
Straw	1l.	11s.	6d. to	1l.	19s.	0d.	Aver. 1l. 15s. 3d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Oct. 21, 1801, is 47s. 6d per cwt. excluſive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Oct. 26. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 4d. to 5s.	0d.	Pork	5s. 0d. to	6s.	6d.
Mutton	5s. 0d. to 6s.	0d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to	0s.	0d.
Veal	4s. 0d. to 6s.	0d.				

TALLOW, per ſtone of 8lb. 3s. 9d.

COALS. Newcaſtle 46s. 0d. to 0s. 0d. Sunderland, 37s. 0d. to 00s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow, 00s.—Mottled, 00s.—Curd, 00s.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN OCTOBER, 1801.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 perCt Bk Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 perCt Consol	5 perCt Navy.	5 perCt 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchq. Bills.	SouthS. Stock.	Old Ann.	Omnium.	Irish 5 perCt	Imp. 3perCt.	Irish Prizes.	English Prizes	Irish Lott. Tickets.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.
28	——	——	59 a 58¾	——	95¼	——	——	——	193½	——	2	——	——	7	——	58¾	86	——	8 0 0	16 0 0
29	——	——	58¾	——	95	——	——	——	193½	——	2	——	——	6½	——	58	86	——	8 0 0	16 0 0
30	177	——	58½	——	93½	——	——	——	191½	——	2	——	——	6½	——	57¾	86	——	8 0 0	16 0 0
1	177½	——	59¼	——	94	——	——	——	——	——	5	——	——	7½	——	59	86	——	8 0 0	16 0 0
2	179	——	66½	——	100½	——	——	——	——	——	5	——	——	18¾	——	64¾	86	——	8 0 0	16 0 0
3	183	——	67½	——	101	——	——	——	212	——	12	——	——	20¼	——	67	86½	——	8 2 0	16 3 0
4	Sunday																			
5	182	——	69¼	——	103	——	——	——	212	——	8	——	——	21½	——	67⅞	86½	——	8 2 0	16 3 0
6	182	——	67⅛	——	102⅞	——	——	——	211½	——	10	——	——	22	——	67⅞	86½	——	8 2 0	16 3 0
7	183	——	68	——	102¾	——	——	——	210	——	8	73	——	21¾	——	67¾	86½	——	8 2 0	16 3 0
8	183½	——	67⅞	——	102½	——	——	——	211	——	10	73	——	22	——	67	86½	——	8 2 0	16 3 0
9	184¼	——	68½	——	103	——	——	——	212½	——	10	73	——	23¼	——	67¾	86½	——	8 2 0	16 3 0
10	184	——	68	——	102½	——	——	——	210	——	7	——	——	22½	——	——	86½	——	8 2 0	16 3 0
11	Sunday																			
12	184	——	67¾	——	100¾	——	——	——	210	——	8	——	——	21¾	——	——	86½	——	8 2 0	16 3 0
13	183	——	67½	——	101	——	——	——	209½	——	8	——	——	21	——	——	86½	——	8 2 0	16 3 0
14	184	——	67½	——	102	——	——	——	210½	——	9	——	——	22½	98½	——	86½	——	8 2 0	16 3 0
15	184½	——	68	——	102½	——	——	——	210½	——	7	——	——	22	98½	——	86½	——	8 2 0	16 3 0
16	184½	——	68⅛	——	101⅝	——	——	——	211	——	4	——	——	22½	98½	——	86½	——	8 2 0	16 3 0
17	187½	——	68¾	——	101⅞	——	——	——	212	——	2	——	——	24	100	——	86½	——	8 2 0	16 3 0
18	Sunday																			
19	187½	——	69⅛	——	102⅛	——	——	——	214	——	2	——	——	25	100	——	86½	——	8 2 0	16 3 0
20	187	——	69½	——	102½	——	——	——	215	——	1	——	——	25¼	100	——	86½	——	8 2 0	16 3 0
21	185¼	——	68½	——	101½	——	——	5¼	213	——	1	——	67½	2	99⅛	——	86½	——	8 3 0	16 4 0
22	186	——	69⅛	——	102	——	——	5¼	214½	——	2	——	67½	2¼	99	——	86½	——	8 3 0	16 4 0
23	185¼	68⅛	69½	——	101½	——	——	5¼	215½	——	2	——	67½	2¼	99⅛	——	86½	——	8 3 0	16 4 0
24	188	68¼	69½	86½	101	100¼	——	5¼	220	——	5	——	——	2¼	99½	——	86½	——	8 5 0	16 4 0
25	Sunday																			
26	189	68⅝	69½	86⅜	101	100½	——	5¼	221	——	6	——	——	25	99¼	——	86½	——	8 5 0	16 4 0
27	189½	68½	69½	86⅝	100⅞	100¼	——	5¼	219½	——	6	——	——	25	99¼	——	86½	——	8 5 0	16 4 0

[Printed by NICHOLS and SON, Red-Lion-Paſſage, Fleet-Street, London.]

J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, No. 11, Holbourn.